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CÆSAR,
BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

MULVANY.



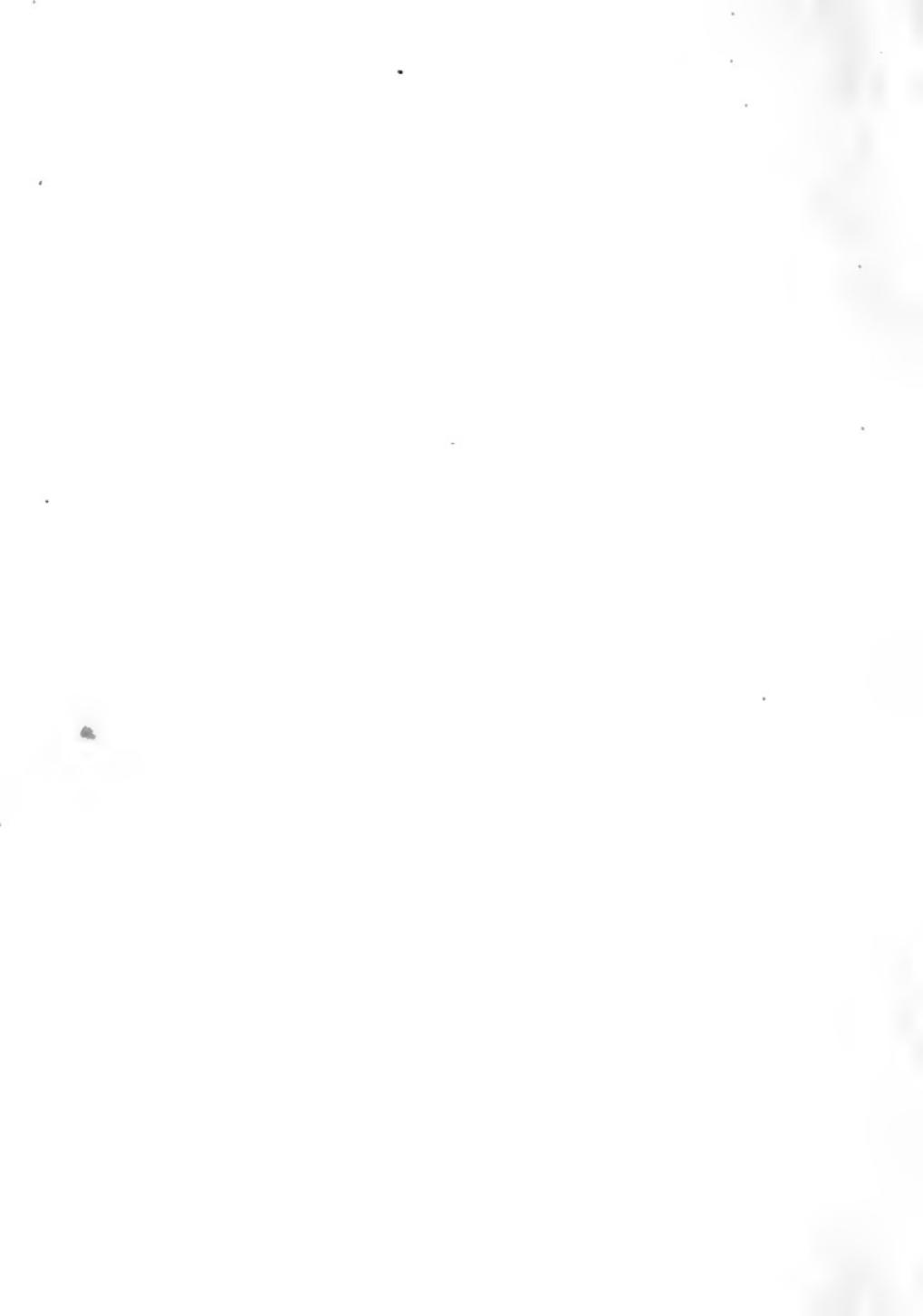
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CÆSAR'S

"BELLUM BRITANNICUM."

De Bello Gallico, IV. 20-30, V. 8-23.

WITH

INTRODUCTION, NOTES AND VOCABULARY.

BY

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CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR.

AN INTRODUCTION.

THERE can be no doubt that the last century of the Roman Republic found the free institutions under which the greatness of Rome had grown, far advanced in decadence. Each of its two factors, the patrician and the plebeian one, had wholly changed its character. The Imperial position which the conquest of Carthage and of the East brought to the Republic, made the Senate a Committee of Satraps; the free plebeian yeomanry—half soldiers, half farmers—whose swords had held Pyrrhus and Hannibal at bay, were disappearing as early as the time of the Gracchi: immense and ever-increasing landed estates were owned all through Italy by a slave-holding *noblesse*; the religion and morality which had given to the world some of its noblest types of manhood and womanhood was a thing of the past to the generation when two ministers of religion could not look each other in the face without a smile. As Matthew Arnold describes those days :

“On that high Roman heart disgust
And secret loathing fell,
Deep weariness and sated lust
Made human life a hell.”

Tiberius and Caius Græchus tried reform, and were murdered by the nobles. Marius, the avenger “who sprang from the dust of the Græchi,” inherited their work, and succeeded in partly enfranchising the Italian allies of Rome. He also gave form to the army which was to be such a mighty instrument in the hand of Cæsar, and the force which should give permanence to the Imperial system. But Marius and liberalism were crushed under the hoof of Privilege ; an aristocratic restoration took place ; had it continued, the greatness of Rome would have been as little permanent as that of Athens.

On Caius Julius Cæsar devolved the traditions and leadership of the Marian cause. The nephew and favourite of Marius, he married the daughter of Cinna, and in the last fortnight of the consulship and life of the popular champion was made by him *Flamen Dialis*, Priest of Jupiter—an honorary office which brought a large income. He was then only fourteen. A pagan parallel, as Mr. Froude suggests, to the Boy Bishop of the middle ages ! From a tyrant’s caprice, or a great man’s prevision of Cæsar’s future greatness, the youth was spared by Sulla. “In that boy,” he said, “I see many a Marius!” Sulla gone, Cæsar’s career opened. He served against the *Ægean* pirates, and at the storming of Mitylene won what Mr. Froud-

calls “the Victoria Cross of Rome,” the oak wreath given to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in battle. Returning to Rome, he showed his political sentiments by prosecuting Dolabella, one of the nobles, who had been guilty of the usual extortion when governor of Macedonia. Cæsar then proceeded to Rhodes to study oratory—for Cicero’s contemporaries a necessary acquirement—under the celebrated sophist, Apollonius. On his way he was captured by pirates, and detained thirty-eight days, during which he joined freely in their exercises and amusements, foretelling that they would all be hanged, a prediction which, having been ransomed at £10,000, he himself fulfilled by capturing the corsairs and giving them up to the civil authorities. Once more at Rome, Cæsar carried a number of popular measures, securing for the people’s magistrates, the tribunes, some of the powers of which they had been deprived, and restoring to their properties those who had suffered during Sulla’s Terror. On the death of his aunt, Julia, widow of Marius, he introduced into the funeral procession the images of that statesman whom it had long been unsafe to name. Against the aristocratic reaction of Sulla, now represented by the Senate, he joined in an informal alliance (which has been called the Triumvirate) with Crassus, the representative of the money

class or equites, and with Pompeius, then the favourite of the army, and for the time on the popular side. As Consul, he carried, against the united efforts of the Senate, a series of moderate but popular laws which, if the Senate had permitted it, might have given a longer term of life to the Republic. Pompeius had obtained a brilliant and lucrative command in the East, which was then what India is to the English imperial *regime*. Cæsar's popular support obtained for him the charge of the province of Gallia for five years, unfettered by officialism on the part of the Senate, and as in the case of a dictator, or as Pompeius had been made by the Manilian law, able to use all the resources of the State, and responsible to the Roman people alone. Such a resort to personal government (dictatorship) was a frequent exception to the ordinary republican *regime* of Rome. It resulted from the fecklessness and want of centralization which was the vice of the Senatorial rule. The need for which it alone provided, public security, was the weakness of the Republic and the *raison d'être* of the Empire. The Romans had ever since the mythical period of their history suffered disastrously from the invasions of these northern hordes. Within living memory it was but by the sword of Cæsar's uncle, Marius, that Rome was saved from the vast hosts which, rolling southward,

seemed destined to anticipate Alaric by three centuries. And now a rumour of the descent of the Helvetii might well justify the powers confided to Cæsar. It was the crisis in his career, and an event which the German historian, Mommsen, considers to have influenced the fate of civilization to a degree only comparable with the discovery of America. The vast country known as Gallia held a warlike population vaguely estimated at between six and seven millions. Cæsar was then forty-three, in the vigour of body and intellect which belonged to the ablest man that Rome, if not the world, has ever produced. His personal appearance is described by his contemporaries—tall and slender, with scanty hair, keen grey eyes ; his well-known bust preserves to us the massive brow, the full, powerful lips, the clear-cut features and sinewy neck. He possessed over his army in a remarkable degree the magnetism which made Wellington estimate the presence of the great Napoleon on a battle-field as equivalent to a reinforcement of forty thousand men. That army was an instrument of conquest such as the world had not yet seen. The primitive Roman organization had combined the character of citizen and soldier. Obeying the law of differentiation, the soldier now became a separate social force—a change which throughout the long centuries of the

Empire favoured the growth of peaceful industries and the formation of a non-military industrial class. The legions were absolutely self-dependent. They carried their own base of operations. The legionaries repaired or made their own shoes, clothing and arms ; in a few hours they were accustomed to surround their camp with an impregnable fortification. Their lines at Alesia held three times their number hemmed in, at the same time that they defied the whole force of the insurgent nation to raise the siege. In a week they bridged the Rhine for the invasion of Germany ; in a month they built the fleet for the invasion of Britain. In those five years of continuous fighting Cæsar had thoroughly done his work. Gallic nationality was annihilated ; Gaul became practically a part of Rome—a great “change of front” of the “*Imperium populi Romani*,” which began with Cæsar’s policy of admitting Gauls and other provincials into the Senate. The work then done was not arrested by the assassination of Cæsar B.C. 44. Against the counsels of the wiser statesmen of their own party, the senatorial oligarchy, at the expiration of Cæsar’s Gallic command, had forced him into hostilities. They made Pompeius their agent in gathering an army which Cæsar defeated at Pharsalus. Had Pompeius prevailed, a second reign of terror would have ensued, without the genius of Sulla

to direct it. Cæsar made a most moderate use of his success. But his clemency was abused by an Order which then, as always, showed that it can learn nothing, forget nothing, and forgive nothing. Cæsar fell by the dagger of men whose intentions may have been those of Cato, but whose acts were those of Catiline.

Under the Empire, Roman citizenship became co-extensive with civilization, the Empire itself a vast confederation of civilized races, maintaining peace, order, public education, under a Personal Government before whose tribunal all were equal ; an Empire which survived till Constantine's barbarous "*labarum*" saw defeat never witnessed by Cæsar's eagles. The cosmopolitan spirit which had been the life of the Roman Empire when human goodness reigned on earth in the person of MARCUS AURELIUS, survived the Empire and became the spiritual kingdom of the Christian middle ages. What Cæsar began, Hildebrand carried on, and from the Empire of which all civilized men were citizens, from the Church whose vocabulary "eliminated the word 'barbarian' and substituted 'brother'" (Max Müller's "Lectures on Language") there has come down to our own day an aspiration for an ideal still more august, for a time when the war of nation against nation, and commerce

against commerce, shall cease, and the “greatest happiness” of all be the object of each—an ideal to whose realization every boy and girl can conduce, whose watchword through life is Duty.

But while fully recognizing the momentous results which have followed the conquest of Gallia, it would be unwise to be led to regard Cæsar as consciously realizing those results. Cæsar was no more a liberal leader in the modern sense, he was no more a cosmopolitan reformer, than he was the tyrant whose assassins were such favourites with the *Sansculotes* of the last century. A re-action has come, by whose over-estimate, even of Cæsar, we must not be led away. We may believe that his great intellect was joined with a heart clement when occasion permitted, and may even allow Mr. Froude full weight for the instance he gives, that when the pirates, whose games Cæsar had shared as their captive, fell into his power, he strangled instead of crucifying them! But there can be no question as to his utter indifference to the enormous outpouring of human blood by which his conquests were won, or to the wholesale enslavement by which he made these conquests pay their immense cost.

Cæsar wrote several books which the dark ages have not spared to us. One of these, a treatise on grammar, was called the “*De Analogia*;” we owe to it the

term "*casus ablativus*"—the "ablative case." The short portion of Cæsar's military narrative now presented to the reader as the "BELLUM BRITANNICUM" is in itself a complete specimen of Cæsar's style of writing, and of his thoroughness and accuracy as an observer. Its severe simplicity justifies Cicero's description, "without ornament of dress, like the living beauty of the human form."

The invasion of Britain was but an episode in the far more important conquest of Gallia. But no part of Cæsar's career made a greater impression on his contemporaries. His description of his passage over the channel, and of the first sight of the cliffs of Kent, lined with armed warriors, has a peculiarly dramatic effect. Not less interesting is his account of the island and its people. In closing this brief sketch, it may be added that Cæsar was of singularly temperate habits, and invariably notes with approbation, in his estimate of the nations whom he visited, their abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

The notes and vocabulary to this manual, are intended for the use of High School and junior University students. Attention has been paid to the latest results of comparative grammar in giving the etymology of words; and with respect to points of syntax, reference is made in all cases to the text-book used in

our High Schools—that of Harkness. Thanks are due to Mr. Vandersmissen, Librarian to the University of Toronto, for valuable assistance in permitting the use of "Jules Cesar," of Mr. Froude's "Caesar," of Monm-
sen's "History of Rome," of Professor Seeley's lately published "Lectures on Roman Imperialism," Mr. Anthony Trollope's book on "Caesar," and other valuable works.

C. P. M.

TORONTO, January, 1881.

CÆSAR'S "BELLUM BRITANNICUM."

THE FIRST VISIT TO BRITAIN.

CÆSAR MAKES PREPARATIONS FOR THE INVASION OF BRITAIN.

XX.

His object in the expedition. The merchants can give no information about Britain.

- 1 Exiguā parte æstatis reliquā, Cæsar, etsi in his locis—quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit—maturæ sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficiisci contendit, quod, omnibus fere Gallicis bellis, hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intelligebat: et, si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur, si modo insulam adisset, genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portūs, aditūs cognovisset: que omnia fere Gallis
- 2 erant incognita. Neque enim temere præter mercatores illò adit quisquam, neque iis ipsis quicquam præter oram maritimam atque eas regiones, quæ sunt
- 3 contra Gallias, notum est. Itaque, evocatis ad se undique mercatoribus, neque quanta esset insulæ

magnitudo, neque quæ aut quantæ nationes incolerent, neque quem usum belli haberent, aut quibus institutis uterentur, neque qui essent ad majorum navium multitudinem idonei portūs, reperire poterat.

XXI.

Volusenus sent to reconnoitre. Ambassadors come from Britain. Comm, king of the Atrebates, sent back with them.

- 1 Ad hæc cognoscenda, priusquam periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus Caium Volusenum, cum
- 2 navi longā præmittit. Huic mandat, uti, exploratis omnibus rebus, ad se quamprimum revertatur : ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quòd inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam transjectus.
- 3 Huc naves undique ex finitimis regionibus et, quam superiore æstate ad Veneticum bellum fecerat, classem jubet convenire. Interim, consilio ejus cognito et per mercatores perlato ad Britannos, a compluribus ejus insulæ civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt, qui polliceantur obsides dare atque imperio Populi
- 5 Romani obtemperare.. Quibus auditis liberaliter pollicitus, hortatusque ut in eā sententiā permanerent, eos domum remittit, et cum his unà Comnium —quem ipse, Atrebatis superatis, regem ibi constituerat, cuius et virtutem et consilium probabat, et quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, cujusque auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur—mittit. Huic

6 imperat, quas possit ^{ut} adeat civitates, horteturque ut
 Populi Romani fidem sequantur, seque celeriter
 7 eò venturum nuntiet. Volusenus, perspectis regioni-
 bus, quantum ei facultatis dari potuit, qui navi
 egredi ac se barbaris committere non auderet,
 quinto die ad Cæsarem revertitur; quæque ibi
 perspexisset renuntiat.

XXII.

In Gallia the Morini submit. Caesar's Fleet.

1 Dum in his locis Cæsar navium parandarum
 causā moratur, ex magnā parte Morinorum ad eum
 legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis con-
 ilio excusarent, quod homines barbari, et nostræ
 consuetudinis imperiti, bellum Populo Romano
 fecissent, seque ea, quæ imperasset, facturos pol-
 2 licerentur. Hoc sibi satis opportunè Cæsar accidisse
 arbitratus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere
 volebat, neque belli gerendi, propter anni tempus,
~~neque~~ facultatem habebat, neque has tantularum rerum
~~in usq;~~ occupationes sibi Britanniæ anteponendas jūdicabat,
 3 magnum his obsidum numerum imperat. Quibus
 4 adductis, eos in fidem recepit. Navibus circiter
 octoginta onerariis coactis contractisque, quot satis
 esse ad duas transportandas legiones existimabat,
 quicquid præterea navium longarum habebat,
 5 quæstori, legatis, præfectisque distribuit. Huc

accedebant octodecim onerariae naves, quae ex eo loco
 ab milibus passuum octo, vento tenebantur ^{the which the}
 6 nus in eundem portum pervenire possent. Has
 7 equitibus distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Quinto
 Titurio Sabino et Lucio Aurunculeio Cottæ, legatis,
 in Menapios atque in eos pagos Morinorum, ab ~~dilecta~~
 quibus ad eum legati non venerant, deducendum
 8 dedit. Publum Sulpitium Rufum legatum cum
 eo præsidio, quod satis esse arbitrabatur, portum
 tenere jussit.

CESAR'S LANDING.

XXIII.

Cæsar sets sail for Britain. His first sight of the cliffs lined with armed men.

1 His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navi-
 gandum tempestatem, tertiam fere vigiliā solvit,
 equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi, et naves
 conseedere, et se sequi jussit: a quibus quum id
 paulo tardius esset administratum, ipse horā diei
 circiter quartā cum primis navibus Britanniam
 attigit, atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas
 2 hostium copias armatas conspexit. Cujus loci hæc
 erat natura: adeo montibus angustis mare contine-
 batur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici
 3 posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum

arbitratus locum, dum reliquæ naves cò convenirent,
 4 ad horam nonam, in anchoris exspectavit. Interim
 legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, et quæ ex
 Voluseno cognosset, et quæ fieri vellet, ostendit,
 monuitque—ut rei militaris ratiō, maximè ut mari-
 timæ res postularent, ut quæ celerem atque instabilem
 motum haberent—ad hūtum et ad tempus omnes res
 5 ab iis administrarentur. His dimissis, et ventum
 et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, dato signo
 et sublatis anchoris, circiter millia passuum septem
 ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano litore naves
 constituit.

XXIV.

The Britons fight well. Caesar's men find the landing difficult.

1 At barbari, consilio Romanorum cognito, præmisso
 equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere in
 præliis uti consuērunt, reliquis copiis subsequuti,
 2 nostros navibus egredi prohibebant. Erat ob has
 causas summa difficultas, quod naves, propter
 magnitudinem, nisi in alto, constitui non poterant;
 militibus autem, ignotis locis, impeditis manibus,
 magno et gravi armorum onere oppressis, simul et
 de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum,
 et cum hostibus erat pugnandum: quum illi aut ex
 arido, aut paululum in aquam progressi, omnibus
 membris expediti, notissimis locis, audacter tela

3 conjicerent, et equos insuefactos incitarent. Quibus rebus nostri perterriti, atque hujus omnino generis pugnae imperiti, non eadem alacritate ac studio, quo in pedestribus uti præliis consueverant, utebantur.

XXV.

The Eag're-bearer of the Tenth Legion leads the landing party.

- 1 Quod ubi Cæsar animum advertit, naves longas, quarum et species erat barbaris inusitatior, et motus ad usum expeditior, paulum removeri ab onerariis navibus, et remis incitari, et ad latus apertum hostium constitui, atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis, hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit: quæ res magno usui nostris fuit. Nam, et navium figurā, et remorum motu, et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti, barbari constitérunt, ac paulum modò pedem retulerunt. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maximè propter altitudinem maris, qui decimæ legionis aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter evéniret, "Desilite," inquit, "commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe meum reipublicæ atque imperatori officium præstiero."
- 4 Hoc quum magnā voce dixisset, ex navi se projectit,
- 5 atque in hostes aquilam ferre cœpit. Tum nostri, cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt: hos item ex proximis

navibus quum conspexissent, subsequuti hostibus appropinquarent.

XXVI.

Cæsar supports the landing by a boat attack.

- 1 Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter ; nostri tamen, quod neque ordinis servare, neque firmiter insistere, neque signa subsequi poterant, atque alius aliā ex navi, quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat,
- 2 magno opere perturbabantur. Hostes verò, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adoriebantur : plures paucos circumsistebant : alii ab latere aperto in uniuersos tela conjiciebant.
- 3 Quod quum animum advertisset Cæsar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri jussit, et, quos laborantes conspexerat, iis
- 4 subsidia submittebat. Nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, suis omnibus consequutis, in hostes impetum fecerunt, atque eos in fugam dederunt, neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere
- 5 atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit.

XXVII.

The Britons sue for peace.

- 1 Hostes prælio superati, simul atque se ex fugâ

receperunt, statim ad Cæsarem legatos de pace
 miserunt: obsides datus, quæque imperasset sese
 2 facturos, polliciti sunt. Unâ cum his legatis
 Commius Atrebæs venit, quem supra demonstrave-
 3 rain a Cæsare in Britanniam præmissum. Hunc illi
 a navi egressum, quum ad eos oratoris modo
 imperatoris mandata perferret, comprehenderant
 atque in vincula conjecterant: tum, prælio facto,
 remiserunt et in petendâ pace ejus rei culpam in
 multitudinem contulerunt, et propter imprudentiam
 4 ut ignosceretur, petiverunt. Cæsar questus, quod,
 quum ultiro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab
 se petissent, bellum sine causâ intulissent, ignoscere
 imprudentiae dixit, obsidesque imperavit: quorum
 illi partem statim dederunt, partem, ex longinquoribus locis arcessitam, paucis diebus sese datus
 5 dixerunt. Interea suos remigrare in agros jusserunt, principesque undique convenire et se civitatesque suas Cæsari commendare cœperunt.

XXVIII.

The Cavalry.

- 1 His rebus pace confirmatâ, post diem quartum, quâm est in Britanniam ventum, naves octodecim, de quibus suprà demonstratum est, quæ equites sustulerant, ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt.
- 2 Quæ quum appropinquarent Britanniae, et ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subitò coorta est, ut

nulla eārum cursum tenere posset, sed aliae cōdēti, unde erant profectae, referrentur; aliae ad inferiorem partem insulae, quae est proprius solis occasum, magni sui cōm periculō dejicerentur, quae tamen, anchoris jactis, quum fluctibus completerentur, necessario adversā nocte in altum profectae, continentem petierunt.

XXXIX.

The Flood-tide at full moon injures Cæsar's ships.

- 1 Eādem nocte accidit, ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos aestūs maximos in Oceano efficiere consuevit; nostrisque id erat īcōgnitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Cæsar exercitum transportandum curaverat, quasque in aridum subduxerat, aestus complebat; et onerarias, quae ad anchoras erant deligatae, tempestas afflictabat; neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi, aut auxiliandi dabatur. Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquæ quum essent—funibus, anchoris, reliquisque armamentis amissis—ad navigandum inutiles, magna (id quod necesse erat accidere) totius exercitus perturbatione facta est: neque enim naves erant aliae, quibus reportari possent; et omnia deerant, quae ad reficiendas eas usui sunt, et, quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia opportere, frumentum his in locis in hīmem provisum non erat.
- 2
- 3

THE BRITISH CHIEFS RESOLVE TO CUT OFF CÆSAR'S RETREAT.

XXX.

The British, hearing of the loss of the ships, resolve to renew hostilities.

- 1 Quibus rebus cognitis, principes Britanniae, qui post prælum factum ad ea, quæ jusscrat Cæsar, facienda convenerant, inter se colloquuti, quum equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intelligerent, et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quæ hoc erant ^{per} etiam angustiora, quòd sine impedimentis Cæsar legiones transportaverat, optimum factu esse duxerunt, rebellione factā, frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere, et rem in hiemem producere, quòd, iis superatis aut reditu interclusis, neminem postea belli inferendi causā in Britanniam transiturum ^{vea}
 2 confidebant. Itaque, rursus conjuratione factā paulatim ex castris discedere, ac suos clam ex agris deducere cœperunt.

XXXI.

Suspecting their design, Cæsar repairs his fleet.

- 1 At Cæsar, esti nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum, et ex eo, quòd obsides dare intermiscent, fore id, quod accidit,
 2 suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casūs subsidia

comparabat: nam et frumentum ex agris quotidie in castra conferebat, et, quæ gravissimè afflictæ erant naves, earum materialia atque are ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, et, quæ ad eas res erant usui,
 3 ex continenti comportari jubebat. Itaque quum id, summo studio a militibus administraretur, duodecim navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari commodè posset, effecit.

XXXII.

*The Seventh Legion, being out foraging, is attacked.
Cæsar marches to its relief.*

1 Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine unā frumentatum missā, quæ appellabatur septima, neque ullā ad id tempus belli suspicione interpositā, quum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars
 etiam in castra ventitaret, ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Cæsari renuntiārunt, pulverem majorem, quām consuetudo ferret, in eā parte videri, quam in partem legio iter fecisset.
 2 Cæsar id, quod erat, suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes, quæ in stationibus erant, secum in eam partem proficisci, duas ex reliquis in stationem succedere, reliquias ~~armari~~ et
 3 ~~prompti~~ sese subsequi jussit. Quum paulo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi, atque aegrō sustinere, et, confertā legione, ex omnibus
 4 partibus tela conjici, animum advertit. Nam quòd

omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento, pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes hue nostros esse venturos, noctu in silvis delituerant: tum dispersos, depositis armis, in metendo occupatos, subito adorti, paucis imperfectis, reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant: simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

XXXIII.

In what manner the British fought from their Chariots.

- 1 Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnæ: primò per omnes partes perequitant, et tela conjiciunt, atque ipso terrore equorum, et strepitu rotarum, ordines plerumque perturbant: et, quum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverint, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus præliantrur. Aurigæ interim paulatim ex prælio excedunt, atque ita curru se collocant, ut, si illi a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos
- 2 receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum, in præliis præstant; ac tantum usu quotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti, in declivi ac præcipiti loco, incitatos equos sustinere, et brevi moderari ac fléctere, et per temonem percurrere, et in jugo insistere, et inde se in currus citissime recipere consuerint.
- 3

XXXIV.

Cæsar leads back his men to Camp. The Britons reinforced.

1 Quibus rebus, perturbatis nostris novitatem pugnae,
 tempore opportunitate Cæsar auxilium tulit:
 namque ejus adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se
 2 ex timore receperunt. Quo facto, ad laccendum
 et ad committendum prælium alienum esse tempus
 arbitratus, suo se loco continuit, et, brevi tempore
 3 intermissio, in castra legiones reduxit. Dum haec
 geruntur, nostris omnibus occupatis, qui erant in
 4 agris, reliqui discesserunt. Sequutæ sunt continuos
 complures dies tempestates, quæ et nostros in castris
 5 continerent, et hostem a pugnâ prohiberent. Interim
 barbari nuntios in omnes partes dimiserunt, paucita-
 temque nostrorum militum suis præliazaverunt, et,
 quanta prælæ faciendæ atque in perpetuum sui
 liberandi facultas daretur, si Romanos castris
 6 expulissent, demonstraverunt. His rebus celeriter
 magnâ multitudine peditatûs equitatûsque coactâ,
 ad castra venerunt.

XXXV.

The Britons receive a check.

1 Cæsar, esti idem, quod superioribus diebus
 acciderat, fore videbat, ut, si essent hostes pulsi,

celeritate periculum effugerent; tamen nactus
 equites circiter triginta, quos Commius Atrebates, de
 quo antè dictum est, secum transportaverat, legiones
 2 in acie pro castris constituit. Commisso prælio.
 diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre
 3 non potuerunt, ac terga verterunt. Quos tanto
 spatio sequuti, quantum cursu et viribus efficere
 potuerunt, complures ex iis occiderunt; deinde,
 omnibus longè latèque afflictis incensisque, se in
 castra receperunt.

XXXVI.

Cæsar returns to Gaul.

1 Eodem die legati, ab hostibus missi ad Cæsarem de
 pace, venerunt. His Cæsar numerum obsidum,
 quem antea imperaverat, duplicavit, eosque in
 continentem adduci jussit, quod, propinquā die
 æquinoctii, infirmis navibus, hieni navigationem
 3 subjiciendam non existimbat. Ipse, idoneam tem-
 pestatem nactus, paulo post medianam noctem naves
 solvit, quæ omnes incolumes ad continentem per-
 venerunt; sed ex iis onerariæ duæ eosdem, quos
 reliquæ, portūs capere non potuerunt, et paulo
 infrā delatae sunt.

(*From Book V. c. 8.*)

CÆSAR MAKES A SECOND EXPEDITION TO BRITAIN.

VIII.

His landing in Kent is unopposed.

- 1 His rebus gestis, Labieno in continenti cum tribus legionibus et equitum millibus duobus relicto, ut portūs tueretur et rem frumentariam provideret, quæque in Galliā gererentur cognosceret, consiliumque pro tempore et pro re caperet, ipse cum quinque legionibus et pari numero equitum, quem in continenti relinquebat, solis occasu naves solvit, et leni Africo provectus, mediā circiter nocte vento intermisso, cursuī non tenuit, et longius delatus aestu, ortā luce, (*sub sinistrā*) Britanniam relictā
 2 conspexit. Tum rursus, aestūs commutationem sequutus, remis contendit, ut eam partem insulæ caperet, quā optimum esse egressum superiore aestate
 3 cognoverat. Quā in re admōdum fuit militum virtus laudanda, qui vectoriis gravibusvue navigiis, non intermisso remigandi labore, longarum navium
 4 cursūm adæquārunt. Accessum est ad Britanniam omnibus navibus meridiano fere tempore : neque in eo loco hostis est visus, sed, ut postea Cæsar ex captivis comperit, quum magnæ manūs eō convenissent, multitudine navium perterritæ (quæ cum annotinis privatisque, quas sui quisque commodi

fecerat, amplius octingentis uno erant visæ tempore), a litore diseesserant ae se in superiora loca abdiderant.

IX.

Cæsar takes a fortified place in the woods.

- 1 Cæsar, exposito exereitu et loco eastris idoneo capto, ubi ex captivis eognovit, quo in loeo hostium eopiæ consedissent, eohortibus decem ad mare relictis et equitibus trecentis, qui præsidio navibūs essent, de tertīā vigiliā ad hostes contendit, cò minus veritus navibus, quòd in litore molli atque aperto deligatas ad ancoram relinquebat; et præ-
- 2 sidio navibus Quintum Atrium præfeeit. Ipse, noetu progressus millia passuum circiter duodecim,
- 3 hostium eopias conspicatus est. Illi, equitatu atque essedis ad flumen progressi, ex loco superiore nostros prohibere et prælium committere cœperunt.
- 4 Repulsi ab equitatu, se in silvas abdiderunt, loeum naeti, egregiè et naturā et opere munitum, quem domestici belli, ut videbatur, causā, janī ante præparaverant; nam erebris arboribus suecisis omnes
- 5 introitūs erant pœclusi. Ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, nostrosque intra munitiones ingredi prohibebant. At milites legionis septimæ, testudine factā et aggere ad munitiones adjecto, locum ceperant eosque ex silvis expulerunt, paucis vulneribus acceptis. Sed eos fugientes longius Cæsar

prosequi vetuit et quòd, loci naturam ignorabat, et quòd, magnā parte diei consumptā, munitioni castorum tempus relinquī volebat.

X.

Cæsar learns that a storm has destroyed his ships.

- 1 Postridie ejus dici mane tripartitò milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, ut eos, qui fugerant, persequerentur. His aliquantum itineris progressis, quum iam extremi essent in prospectu, equites a Quinto ad Cæsarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent, superiore nocte, maximā coortā tempestate, propé omnes nāves afflictas atque in litore ejectas esse; quòd neque ancoræ funesque subsisterent, neque nautæ gubernatoresque vim pati tempestatis possent: itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum.

XI.

The ships repaired. Cassivellaun chosen supreme Chief by the Britons. Cæsar marches against him.

- 1 His rebus cognitis, Cæsar legiones equitatumque revocare atque itinere desistere jubet: ipse ad naves revertitur: eadem fere, quæ ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, sic ut, amissis circiter quadraginta navibus, reliquæ tamen refici 2 posse magno negotio viderentur. Itaque ex legioni

bus fabros delegit, et ex continentis alios arcessiri jubet; Labieno scribit, ut quam plurimas posset, iis legionibus quae sint apud eum, naves instituat. Ipse, etsi res erat multae operae ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci
 3 et cum castris una munitione conjungi. In his rebus circiter dies decem consumit, ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborem militum intermissis.
 4 Subductis navibus castrisque egregie munitis, easdem copias, quas ante, praesidio navibus reliquit:
 5 ipse eodem, unde redierat, proficiscitur. Eo quum venisset, maiores jam undique in eum locum copiae Britannorum convenerant, summa imperii bellique administrandi communi consilio permissa Cassivellauno, cuius fines a maritimis civitatibus flumen dividit, quod appellatur Tamesis, a mari circiter
 6 millia pasuum octoginta. Huic superiore tempore cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesserant: sed nostro adventu permoti Britanni hunc toti bello imperioque præfecerant.

CESAR DIGRESSES INTO A DESCRIPTION OF BRITAIN.

XII.

The Inhabitants of the Coast and of the Interior. The Island Products.

1 Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos

natos in insulā ipsā memoriā prolitum dicunt: maritima pars ab iis, qui prædæ ac belli inferendi causā ex Belgis transierant: qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eō pervenerunt, et bello illato ibi reman-
 2 serunt atque agros colere cœperunt. Hominum est infinita multitudo, creberrimaque ædificia, fere Gallieis consimilia: pecorum magnus numerus. Utuntur aut ære, aut taleis ferreis, ad certum pondus examin-
 3 atis, pro nummo. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum; sed ejus exigua est copia: ære utuntur importato.
 4 Materia cujusque generis, ut in Galliā, est præter
 5 fagum atque abietem. Leporem, et gallinam, et anserem gustare fas non putant; hæc tamen alunt
 6 animi voluptatisque causā. Loca sunt temperatiora, quam in Galliā, remissioribus frigoribus.

XIII.

The shape of the Island.

1 Insula naturā triquetra, cuius unum latus
 2 est contra Galliam. Hujus lateris alter angulus
 —qui est ad Cantiū, quō fere omnes ex Galliā naves
 appelluntur—ad orientem solem, inferior ad meri-
 3 diem, spectat. Hoc latus tenet circiter millia passuum
 4 quingenta. Alterum vergit ad Hispaniam atque
 occidentem solem, quā ex parte est Hibernia,
 dimidio minor, ut æstimatur, quam Britannia; sed

pari spatio transmissus, atque ex Galliā, est in
 5 Britanniam. In hoc medio cursu est insula, quæ
 appellatur Mona ; complures præterea minores
 objectæ insulæ existimantur ; de quibus insulis non-
 nulli scripserunt dies continuos triginta sub brumā
 6 esse noctem. Nos nihil de eo percontationibus
 reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aquā mensuris breviores
 7 esse quām in continente, noctes videbamus. Hujus
 est longitudo lateris, ut fert illorum opinio, septen-
 8 gentorum millium. Tertium est contra septentriones,
 cui parti nulla est objecta terra ; sed ejus angulus
 lateris maximè ad Germaniam spectat : huic millia
 passuum octingenta in longitudinem esse existim-
 9 atur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vicies cent-
 um millium passuum.

XIV.

Kent is most civilized. The Britons dye themselves with Woad. Their Marriage Institutions combine Polyandry and Polygamy.

1 Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi, qui
 Cantium incolunt, quæ regio est maritima omnis ;
 neque multū a Gallici differunt consuetudine.
 Interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et
 2 carne vivunt, pellibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes verò
 se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod cœruleum efficit
 colorem, atque hoc horridiore sunt in pugnā aspectu :
 capilloque sunt promisso, atque omni parte corporis

3 rasā præter eaput et labrum superius. Uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, et maximè fratres cum fratribus parentesque cum liberis; sed, siqui sunt ex his nati, eorum habentur liberi, quo primū virgo quæque dedueta est.

CÆSAR RESUMES HIS NARRATIVE.

XV.

*The troops attacked while fortifying their Camp.
Death of Q. Laberius.*

1 Equites hostium essedariique acriter prælio cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt, tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, atque eos in silvas collesque compulerint: sed, compluribus interfeitis, cupidiūs insequuti, nonnulos ex suis
2 amiserunt. At illi, intermisso spatio, imprudentibus nostris atque occupatis in munitione castrorum, subito se ex silvis ejecerunt, impetuque in eos facto, qui erant in statione pro eastris collocati, acriter pugnaverunt: duabusque submissis cohortibus a Cæsare, atque his primis legionum duarum, quum hæ, per exiguo intermisso loci spatio inter se, constitissent, novo genere pugnæ perterritis nostris, per medios audacissimè perruperunt, seque inde in-
3 columes receperunt. Eo die Quintus Laberius
4 Durus, tribunus militum, interficitur. Illi, pluribus immisis cohortibus, repelluntur.

XVI.

Digression on the British Tactics.

1 Toto hoc in genere pugnæ, quum sub oculis omnium ac pro castris dimicaretur, intellectum est, nostros propter gravitatem armaturæ—quòd neque insequi eudentes possent, neque ab signis discedere auderant—minùs aptos esse ad hujus generis hostem; equites autem magno cum periculo dimicare, propterea quòd illi etiam consultò plerumque cederent, et quum paulùm ab legionibus nostros removissent, ex essedis disilirent, et pedibus dispari prælio contenderent. Equestris autem prælii ratio et eedentibus et insequentibus par atque idem periculum
 2 inferebat. Accedebat huc, ut, nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis præliarentur, stationesque dispositas haberent, atque alios alii deinceps exciperent, integrique et recentes defatigatis succederent.

XVII.

The Britons sustain a decisive defeat.

1 Postero die procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt, rarique se ostendere et lenius, quam pridie, nostros equites prælio laceссere cœperunt. Sed meridie, quum Cæsar pabulandi causā
 2 tres legiones atque omnem equitatum cum Caio Trebonio legato misisset, repente ex omnibus parti-

bus ad pablatores advolaverunt, sic, uti ab signis
 3 legionibusque non absisterent. Nostri, acriter in
 eos impetu facto, repulerunt, neque finem sequendi
 fecerunt, quoad subsidio confisi equites, quum post
 se legiones viderent, præcipites hostes egerunt :
 magnoque eorum numero imperfecto, neque sui collig-
 endi, neque consistendi, aut ex essedis desiliendi
 4 facultatem dederunt. Ex hac fugā protinus, quæ
 undique convenerant, auxilia discesserunt : neque
 post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum copiis
 hostes contenderunt.

XVIII.

Cæsar marches to the Tames.

1 Cæsar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen
 Tamesin in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit ;
 quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc
 2 ægre, transiri potest. Eò quum venisset. animum
 advertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse
 copias hostium instructas : ripa autem erat acutis
 sudibus præfixis munita ; ejusdemque generis sub
 3 aquā defixa sudes flumine tegebantur. His rebus
 cognitis a captivis perfugisque, Cæsar, præmisso
 4 equitatu, confestim legiones subsequi jussit. Sed eā
 celeritate atque eo impetu milites ierunt, quum capite
 solo ex aquā exstant, ut hostes impetum legionum
 atque equitum sustinere non possent, ripasque
 dimitterent ac se ^{luctuosa} fugæ mandarent.

XIX.

Fabian Tactics of Cassivellaunus.

- 1 Cassivellaunus, ut suprà demonstravimus, omni depositā spe contentionis, dimissis amplioribus copiis, milibus circiter quatuor essedariorum relictis, itinera nostra servabat, paululumque ex viā excedebat, locisque impeditis ac silvestribus sese occultabat, atque iis regionibus, quibus nos iter facturos cognoverat, pecora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat: et, quum equitatus noster, liberiūsprædandi vastandique causā, se in agros effunderet, omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, et magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum eum iis confligebat, atque hoc metu latiūs vagari prohibebat. Relinquebatur, ut neque longiūs ab agmine legionum discedi Cæsar pateretur, et tantum in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus noceretur, quantum labore atque itinere legionarii milites efficere poterant.
- 2

XX.

The Trinobantes are friendly.

- 1 Interim Trinobantes, propè firmissima earum regionum civitas—ex quā Mandubratius adolescens, Cæsaris fidem sequutus, ad eum in continentem Galliam venerat; ejus pater Imanuentius in eā civitate regnum obtinuerat, imperfectusque erat a

Cassivellauno, ipse fugā mortem vitaverat—legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt, pollicenturque, sese ei dedituros atque imperata facturos: petunt, ut Mandubratium ab injuriā Cassivellauni defendat, atque in civitatem mittat, qui præsit imperiumque obtineat.

2 His Cæsar imperat obsides quadraginta frumentumque exercitui, Mandubratiumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperata celeriter fecerunt, obsides ad numerum frumentaque miserunt.

XXI.

Cæsar captures the Town of Cassivellaunum.

1 Trinobantibus defensis atque ab omni militum injuriā prohibitis, Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci, Cassi, legationibus missis sese Cæsari 2 dedunt. Ab his cognoscit, non longè ex eo loco oppidum Cassivellauni abesse, silvis paludibusque munitum, quò satis magnus hominum pecorisque 3 numerus convenērit. (Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossā munierunt, quò incursionis hostium vitandæ causā 4 convenire consuērunt.) Eò proficiscitur eum legionibus: locum reperit egregiè naturā atque opere munitum; tamen hunc duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit. Hostes, paulisper morati, militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt, seque aliā ex 5 parte oppidi ejecrunt. Magnus ibi numerus pec- 6

oris repertus, multique in fugā sunt comprehensi
atque interficti.

XXII.

Submission of Cassivellaun.

- 1 Dum hæc in his locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, quod esse ad mare suprà demonstravimus, quibus regionibus quatuor reges præerant, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segonax, nuntios mittit, atque his imperat, uti, coactis omnibus copiis, castra navalia de improviso adoriantur atque
 2 oppugnant. Si quum ad castra venissent, nostri, eruptione factā, multis eorum perfectis, capto etiam nobili duce Lugotorige, suos incolumes re-
 3 duxerunt. Cassivellaunus, hoc prælio nuntiato, tot detrimentis acceptis, vastatis finibus, maximè etiam permotus defectione civitatum, legatos, per Atrebatem Commium de deditione ad Cæsarem mittit. Cæsar, quum statuisset hiemem in continenti propter repentinus Galliae motū agere neque multum aestatis superesset, atque id facile extrahi posse intelligeret, obsides imperat, et, quid in annos singulos vectigalis Populo Romano Britannia penderet, constituit : interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno, ne Mandubratio, neu Trinobantibus bellum faciat.

XXIII.

Cæsar returns to Gallia.

- 1 Obsidibus acceptis, exercitum reducit ad mare,

2 naves invenit refectas. His deductis, quòd et
captivorum magnum numerum habebat, et nonnullæ
tempestate deperierant naves, duobus commeatibus
3 exercitum reportare instituit. Ac sic accidit, uti ex
tanto navium numero, tot navigationibus, neque
hoc, neque superiore anno, ulla omnino navis, quæ
milites portaret, desideraretur: at ex iis, quæ inanes
ex continenti ad eum remitterentur, et prioris com-
meatūs expositis militibus, et suas postea Labienus
faciendas curaverat numero sexaginta, perpaucæ loc-
4 um eaperent; reliquæ fere omnes rejicerentur. Quas
quam aliquamdiu Cæsare frustra exspectasset, ne
anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, quòd
æquinoctium suberat, necessariò angustiùs milites
collocavit, ac, summā tranquillitate consequutā, ser-
undā initā quum solvisset vigiliā, primā luce terram
attigit, omnesque incolumes naves perduxit.

NOTES TO
CÆSAR'S BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

BOOK IV.—20.

1. *A small part of the summer being left, Cæsar, although in those regions, because all Gallia inclines towards the North, the winters are early.*

EXIGUA PARTE RELICTA, ablative-absolute construction. The ablative case (CASUS ABLATIVUS) was a term invented by Cæsar in his work on Grammar.

CÆSAR: name of uncertain origin; acc. some from an exploit with an elephant in Africa,—the word meaning elephant in Moorish; acc. others, from the entrance into life of the first of the name by what is now called the Cæsarean operation,—CÆSUS AB UTERO MATRIS; acc. others, from the hair,—CÆSARIES; acc. others, from the colour of the eyes.

LOCIS: note the irregular declension of this word.

Britannia.—Native Celtic name, identical with Breton on the mainland.

CONTENDIT, a word often used by Cæsar to express prompt action.

QUOD...ARBITRABATUR. Observe that Cæsar generally reserves the leading verb for the close of the sentence—tr. *because in almost all the Gallic wars he understood (the imperfect marks continuous action) that aid was furnished to our enemies from thence.*

OMNIBUS BELLIS; ablative of time.—Harkness, 426, 1.

HOSTIBUS NOSTRIS; the dative of acquisition.

SUB in SUBMINISTRATA, implies secrecy—*had been secretly furnished.*

ET SI TEMPUS—tr. *and if the time of year should be insufficient to prosecute war, yet he was of opinion that it would be of great use to himself, if only he had visited the island, had examined the race of men, the location, the harbours, the approaches.*

AD BELLUM GERENDUM. The gerundive construction so common in Cæsar.

USUI, SIBI—the double dative after FORE.

ADITUS. Cicero writing to Atticus (iv. 10) at this time, mentions that Britain had ADITUS MUNITOS MIRIFICIS MODIS—whether he meant the cliffs of Dover or the Goodwin Sands.

QUE OMNIA—all which were almost unknown to the Gauls.

GALLIS—the dative of Possessor with SUM.—Harkness, 387.

2. *For neither does any one resort thither except traders.*

.... IIS IPSIS: dative of Possessor.

NOTUM EST to the Phœnician and other merchants. They only resorted to the sea-coast, as there were the Cornish tin-mines, the pearl-fisheries, and other sources of the few products sought for.—*Nor to these themselves is anything known except the sea-coast, and those regions which are opposite Gallia.* 3. *The merchants being summoned to himself from every side, he was able to ascertain (observe verb at end of sentence) neither how great was the size of the island, nor what or how great nations were inhabiting it, nor what practice of war they had, nor what institutions they used, nor what harbours were suited to an (unusually) great number of ships.*" Observe the POTERAT at end of sentence, being the direct statement of a fact, is in the indicative mood, the other verbs being dependent and hypothetical, are in the subjunctive.

21.

1. *To assert in these things, before he makes the attempt, thinking Caius Volusenus a fit person, he sends him in advance with a long ship.*

AD HEUC COGNOSCENDA; gerundive construction with preposition AD.—Harkness, 565, 1. Acc. Suetonius, Cæsar made this exploratory visit in person.

NAVIS LONGA, a ship of war, of greater length than the mer-

chant ships. NAVES ONERARIE. The former were chiefly propelled by oars, of which some had three rows or banks—TRIREMES—some four or five. There was a deck for fighting at the prow or poop, the prow was armed with a metal beak, or ROSTRA, with which to sink the enemy. A helmet was carried at the mast-head by the NAVIS LONGA, a basket by the trading ships. CAINS VOLUSENUS QUADRATUS, a trusted officer.

2. HUIC MANDAT : *he directs him, all things being explored, to return to himself as soon as possible.*

UTI REVERTATUR ; the subjunctive of Mixed Purpose with UT.—Harkness, 492, 2.

IPSE *He himself with all his forces marches against the Morini, because from thence was the shortest passage into Britain.* The Morini were a tribe of Gallia Belgica, on the coast opposite Cantium or Kent.

4. *Hither he orders to assemble ships from every-quarter from the neighbouring regions, and the fleet which he had made in the former summer for the war with the Veneti. The Veneti were a nation of Gallia Lugdunensis, now Vannes.*

5. INTERIM. *Meantime his design became known, and by traders carried to the Britons, ambassadors come to him from several states of that island to promise that they would give hostages, and obey the empire of the Roman people.*

COMPLURIBUS—CIVITATIBUS—the Britons, like all Celtic peoples, being broken up into a number of clans.

QUI POLLICEANTUR ; subjunctive of purpose.—Harkness, 500.

6. *Who being heard, having made liberal promises, and having exhorted them to persevere in that sentiment, he sends them home, with Comm.* This chief afterwards revolted against Caesar ; he was in the end reduced to submission by Antonius. The Atrebates were a tribe of Gallia Belgica, south-east of the Morini.

MAGNI HABEBATUR—MAGNI is the genitive of quantity or price.—Harkness, 396. iv.—*was held of high value.*

7. IMPERAT, the direct verb in the indicative ; those which follow are subordinate and admit a doubt, in the subjunctive.

He orders him to visit as many states as he can and to exhort them to follow fidelity to the Roman people. (POPULI R. is the objective genitive of possession—Harkness, 396, ii.), and to announce that he himself was coming thither speedily.

8. QUANTUM. *As much of opportunity as could be given to him who did not dare to go out from his ship and entrust himself to the barbarians.*

QUI NON AUDERET. Subjunctive of cause.—Harkness, 517.

BARBARIS, a Greek phrase supposed to mean people of indistinct speech, but borrowed by the Romans and applied to all but themselves or the Greeks.

PERSPEXISSET; the subordinate verb is in the subjunctive.

22.

1. NAVIUM PARANDARUM; the legionary-soldiers and fabri or mechanics of each legion worked at ship-building.

QUI SE EXCUSARENT—the subjunctive of Purpose; *in order to excuse themselves for their design of the former occasion, because barbarous men, and ignorant of our policy, had made war on the Roman people, and (in order-to) promise that they would do what he should have ordered.* “Our policy,” which was “to spare the vanquished and to crush the proud.”

2. *Considering that this had happened sufficiently favourably to himself, because he neither wished to leave an enemy behind his back, (to which Cæsar had great objection,) nor had room for making war, on account of the time of year, nor considered that those occupations of such slight matters should be preferred to Britain, he therefore enjoined on them a great number of hostages. The expedition to Britain justified Cæsar’s estimate of its importance; it was more admired at Rome than his more practical services against the Gauls or Germans.*

3. Eos; the “HIS” of the last sentence.

4. NAVES ONERARIE were trading vessels.

QUOT SATIS; as many as he thought to be sufficient to transport ten legions. The legion in Cæsar’s army consisted of about 4,000 men, it had a complement usually of 300 horse. The QUÆS-

TORES MILITARES were the paymasters of the army, they collected the imposts, and acted for the Consul or praetor in his absence. The Legati were chosen by the Consul, and formed as it were his staff. The Praefecti, commandants of allied forces, ranking with the tribunes of the Roman army.

5. *To this were added eighteen ships of burden, which at a distance of eight miles from the place, were held by the wind, from being able to come into the same harbours.*

5. QUOMINUS POSSENT; subjunctive of purpose.

6. Equitibus—the indirect object is in the dative.

7. *The rest of the army he gave to Quintus to be led against (in) the Menapii.*

QUOD SATIS, i.e., to secure his retreat from Britain.

23.

1. *These things being arranged, having obtained a fit season for navigation, in about the third watch of the night he set sail, and ordered the cavalry to advance to the further port, and to embark and follow him.* The “portus” was called Itius, close to Calais. The third watch was about midnight. The period from sunset to dawn was divided into four equal spaces—the Vigiliae—each Vigilia containing three hours.

IPSE, HORA DIEI ; he himself about the fourth hour of the day with the first ships got-close-to Britain, and there saw armed forces of enemies drawn up on all the hills. This was about 10 a.m. ; the landing took place near Dover.

2. *Of which place this was the nature. The sea was bounded by mountains so steep that a dart could be thrown from the higher places to the shore, i.e., was commanded by the heights.*

3. *Having considered this by no means a suitable place for his embarkation, he waited at anchor to the ninth hour till the other ships should arrive ; the ninth, i.e., three o'clock in the afternoon.*

4. COGNOSSET, VELLET, OSTENDIT ; observe the sequence of tenses in the subjective—he shows them what he had already learned—and what he then was wishing.

MONUITQUE—and advised them, that, as the practice of military science, especially as naval matters required, all operations should be carried out at a sign and to time. This address previous to the landing, corresponded to the brief speech which it was the custom for the General to deliver just before action.

5. DATO SIGNO.—*The signal having been given and the anchors weighed.*

24.

1. ESEDARIJS.—The drivers of the esseda or essendum, a two-wheeled war chariot of Belgian origin. The essendum was left on the higher ground, while its occupants descended to the beach to fight the disembarking Romans. When driven back they fled away in the chariot. 2. *There was from these causes the greatest difficulty because the ships, on account of their size, could not be moored except in deep water, but the soldiers, the localities being unknown, their hands embarrassed, being oppressed with a great and heavy load of arms, had at one and the same time to leap from the ship, and gain a footing 'mid the waves, and to fight with the enemies. Impeditis; with their weapons.*—ARMORUM; properly defensive armour.—MILITIBUS; connect with DESILIENDUM, CONSISTENDUM, and PUGNANDUM, the dative of the agent.—Harkness, 388.

3. OMNIBUS; ablative of the cause.—PER IN PERTERITI, has an intensive force, thoroughly-terrified; GENERIS—IMPERITI; genitive after adjectives of knowledge.—Harkness, 388. ALACRITATE AC STUDIIS; ablative of UTOR.—See Harkness, 419. *Did not use the same promptness and zeal which they were accustomed (to use) in their pedestrian (i.e., land) battles.*

25.

1. *Which when Cæsar perceived he ordered—(JUSSIT at end of sentence)—the long ships, of which both the appearance was more unfamiliar to the barbarians, and their movement readier for use, to be removed a little from the trading ships, and to be urged by oars. The NAVES LONGÆ or war ships were chiefly worked by oars, the NAVES ONERARIE by sails.*—ATQUE INDE; and thence the enemy

to be assailed and forced away by slings, arrows, engines. USU and NOSTRIS are the double dative of person and thing, after FUIT.

26.

1. *Both sides fought briskly.* 2. *Our men, however, because they could neither keep their ranks, nor get a firm footing, nor follow their standard closely, (sub-sequi) and each from a different ship was attaching himself to whatever standard he met, were greatly (MAGNO OPERE) confused.*—SIGNIS, either the eagles, or the separate flags of Cohort or Centuria.—HOSTES VERO : *but the enemy, (this word is singular in English, plural in Latin) all the shallow-pleeas being familiar.*—*Con in CONJICIEBANT,* “threw a volley.” 3. ANIMUM ADVERTISSET. These two words are generally contracted into “ANIMADVERTISSET.”—SCAPHAS LONGARUM ; *the boats of the long ships.* SPECULATORIA NAVIGIA ; *exploration boats, fast-sailing vessels of light burden, painted green, so as to be less conspicuous.* 4. CURSUM TENERE. *To maintain their course, i.e., to reach Britain as proposed.* 5. *This one particular was deficient to Cæsar of his former (i.e., usual) fortune.*

27.

1. ATQUE is here used after SIMUL, though in the preceding chapter SIMUL stands alone. 2. ORATORIS MODO . . . ORATOR is often used as equivalent to LEGATUS.—PERFERRET—DEFERRET is preferred by Long.—PRÆLIO FACTO. The ablative-absolute is a favourite construction with Cæsar.—IN MULTITUDINEM ; *the nobles or chiefs laid the blame of hostilities on the populace.* 4. *Cæsar complaining that when of-their-own-accord, (ultra) ambassadors being sent to the continent they had sought peace from him, they had made war without cause, said he forgave their imprudence, and commanded hostages.* 5. REMIGRARE IN AGROS ; *to go back to their lands, war being over.*

28.

1. POST DIEM QUARTAM QUAM ; *on the fourth day after they arrived in Britain.*—QUAM is a relative pronoun here, it should be quem for agreement with DIEM, but has became an established

phrase; also instead of "QUA" *after the fourth day on which*, it is attracted by DIEM into the accusative. Other grammarians regard QUAM as an adverb—part of POST-QUAM, separated by *tmesis*.—QUE EQUITES SUSTULERANT. Why is the indicative here used, instead of the subjunctive SUSTULISSENT? SUPERIORE PORTU, called "ULTERIOR PORTUS," in c. xxiii. ANCHORIS—of these there were several to each ship, (the ship in which St. Paul sailed had four.—Acts xxvii: 29.) They were thrown from the prow.

29.

1. LUNA PLENA.—Kraner calculates that as the full moon fell on September 9th and 10th of the year 55, B.C., therefore Cæsar must have landed in Britain on September 8th.—QUI DIES. *Which day is wont to cause the greatest tides on the ocean*, as distinguished from the tideless Mediterranean.

2. CURAVERAT. Though the verb of the subordinate clause, is in the *indicative*, because it states a *fact*.

NEQUE ULLA. *Nor was any opportunity given to our men either of managing them or of helping.*

3. FUNIBUS. *The cables, the anchors, and other equipments being lost*, i.e., the REMI or oars.

ET QUOD. "*And because it was evident to all that they must winter in Gaul, corn had not been provided in these regions for the winter.*

30.

1. PRINCIPES, is subject of the verb DUXERUNT, far on in this long sentence.

ET PAUCITATEM MILITUM. *And (since) they understood the small number of the soldiers from the smallness of the camp.*

QUE HOC ERANT ANGUSTIORA. Cæsar uses the ablative of the the demonstrative HIC in a causal sense with the comparative.

2. RURSUS, not; *a conspiracy being again formed*, but, "*a conspiracy being formed in the opposite direction.*"

31.

1. TAMEN ET EX EVENTU NAVIUM. *Yet both from what had hap-*

pencel to the ships, and from this fact that they had suspended giving hostages.

2. AD OMNES CASUS. *To meet all results.*

SUBSIDIA, i.e., corn and material for repairs of ships.

ŒRE. Brass or bronze. *Æs* is the Sanscrit “*ais*,” English iron, the earliest name of metal; perhaps connected with the root *AR*, to *plough*. It was used to strengthen the rostra. Horace speaks of the “*ŒRATA TRIREMIS*.”

3. EFFICIT UT POSSET. A graceful construction to express potentiality.

32.

1. SEPTIMA. The legions which invaded Britain were the seventh and tenth. The tenth was Cæsar's favorite legion. He had about fourteen legions in all.

NEQUE ULLA. *And no suspicion of war occurring at that time, some of the people, (i.e., the Britons) were remaining in camp. Some even frequently came into our camp.*

STATIONE. Usually a cohort was left to guard each gate.

ITER FECISSET. Had probably marched.

2. DUAS EX RELIQUIS. *Two of the others to take their place on guard.*

3. CONFERTA LEGIONE. Cæsar as usual has the ablative construction, instead of “*in legionem confertam*.”

4. TUM DISPERSOS. *Then having suddenly attacked them disperse I, their arms laid aside, occupied in reaping.*

INCERTIS ORDINIEBUS. As their ranks were in confusion.

33.

1. The war chariot was probably an institution of the Aryan race. It was the Homeric method of fighting.

PRIMO PER OMNES PARTES. *At first they drive about in every direction, and by the very alarm (caused by) the horses and by the noise of the wheels generally disturb the ranks.*

PEDIBUS PRELIANTUR. *Fight on foot.*

2. THE ESSEDUM held two, like the Homeric chariot, the

AURIGA and the ESSEDARIUS. The latter fought while the former looked to the horses.

3. ET BREVI MODERARI. *And quickly to check and turn them.*

PER TEMONEM; TEMO, the pole; JUGUM, the yoke which held the horses' heads together.

34.

1. QUIBUS REBUS. The ablative absolute.

AT PERTURBATIS NOSTRIS. An ablative absolute. Cæsar's fondness for this construction here, as often elsewhere, leads him into a somewhat inelegant crowding together of ablatives.

2. AD LACESSENDUM. *Thinking the time unfavorable to provoke or engage in battle.*

3. RELIQUI, i.e., the rest of the Britons.

DISCESSERUNT, i.e., went off to join their countrymen.

4. QUE CONTINERENT. *Which had the effect of.* The verb to some degree hypothetical, is subjunctive.

5. *By these means a large number of infantry and cavalry being brought together.*

35.

1. NACTUS. *Having had the good fortune to obtain.*

2. COMMISSO PRELIO. A technical military phrase. *The battle being joined.*

3. *When having pursued over as great a space as they could accomplish by running and strength.*

36.

1. It is evident that the Britons had ships, as they could send hostages to the main land.

QUOD PROPINQUA DIE. Because the day of the equinox being near, Cæsar was aware that this period would be stormy.

3. NACTUS here also connoters the meaning of *good fortune.*

SED EX IIS. *But of these ten were not able to reach the same ports with the others and were carried a little below, i.e., further South.*

BOOK V.—8 23.

1. LABIENUS was Caesar's principal legate in Gallia. In the civil war he deserted Caesar, and was killed at Munda.

UT PORTUS TUERETUR. *To secure the harbours and make provision for the supply of corn.* Another reading is “rem frumentarium” which would mean to supply corn. RES is so used in RES PUBLICA, RES BELLICA.

LENI APRICO. *By a mild south-west wind.* The wind which blew from Africa Propria. The leading clause in this long and complicated sentence is “ipse solvit.”

2. *Then again, having followed the change of tides,* i.e., the ebb tide, the flood tide having carried him out of his course.

3. VIRTUS. *The manliness.*

VECTORIIS GRAVIBUSQUE NAVIGIS. *In transports and heavily-laden vessels.*

4. QUE CUM ANNOTINIS. Generally understood with the ships of the year before. Long prefers to render ANNOTINIS, the provision ships.

AMPLIUS OCTINGENTIS. The ablative after the comparative.

9.

QUOD IN LITTORE MOLLI ATQUE APERTO. *In a sandy and open coast,* not having the view shut out by cliffs.

3. AD FLUMEN. The Stour, ten miles from Deal.

4. NAM CREBRIS. *For, quantities of trees being cut down, all approaches were blocked up.*

5. EX SILVIS. Because they shot their arrows from the breast-work.

6. TESTUDINE FACTA. “A tortoise-work being formed.” The “TESTUDO” was a body of soldiers protected against missiles by their locked shields held up together with the left arms.

7. MUNITIONI CASTRORUM. Caesar was most particular about constructing a fortified camp at the end of each day's march.

10.

1. *The day after that day, he sent early in the morning soldiers (MILITES here mean PEDITES) and cavalry on an expedition, in three divisions.*

2. ITINERIS is the partitive genitive.

QUAM JAM EXTREMI. *The rear of the enemy.*

11.

1. IPSE REVERTITUR. Middle force of REVERTITUR.
CORAM. *He sees in person.*

2. FABROS. *Skilled workmen attached to the legion.*

4. SUBDUCTIS NAVIBUS. *As the ships at Troy in Homer.*

5. TAMESIS. Cæsar only knew of this river what he had found to be its distance from his place of landing, eighty miles.

12.

1. MEMORIÆ PRODITUM. *Handed down by tradition—writing being unknown.*

2. The Gallic houses were large, of a round shape, and often thatched.

3. They use for money either brass or oblong pieces of wire, ascertained to be of a certain weight.

PLUMBUM ALBUM. *Tin.*

4. *Wood of every kind there is, as in Gallia, except beech and pine.*

5. REMISSIORIBUS. *The cold being less severe.*

13.

1. TRIQUETRA. *Triangular.* But it was not circumnavigated till the time of Agricola.

2. CANTIUM. Kant or kent, a Celtic word meaning “corner.”

5. MONA is the Isle of Man, not Anglesey, which was also called *Mona*; the MINORES INSULE, those on the west coast of Scotland.—DE QUIBUS. *Of which islands some have written that*

night continues for thirty successive days at the winter solstice. (Dec. 22.) This was a mistake. Cæsar seems to have obtained information from some treatises (QUIDAM SCRIPSERUNT) lost to us.

6. CERTIS, i.e., *by accurate water measure.* The CLEPSYDRA or water-clock, an invention recently brought to Rome from Greece.

14.

3. VITRO. VITRUM is cognate to “woad.” This plant is still cultivated in France, as an adulteration of indigo.

4. UXORES HABENT. This means that ten or twelve had *each* a wife, and *all* the wives of the ten or twelve were in common.

DEDUCTA, i.e., DOMUM. Led home, i.e., married.

15.

2. INTERMISSO SPATIO. *After a brief interval.* ATQUE IIS PRIMIS—the PRIMA COHORS had more men than the others.

3. Cæsar mentions his officer’s death. The brief, proud sentence is sufficient praise. LAUS A LAUDATO.

16.

1. *In all this species of fighting, when this struggle was carried on before the eyes of all and before the camp, it was plain that our men on account of the weight of their arms, because they could neither pursue the retreating, nor dared to leave their standards, were less fitted for a foe of this kind.* General Braddock repeated this experience in 1755.

DISPARI PRELIO. *In an unequal kind of fighting.*

2. *But the manner of the fighting of the cavalry whether retreating or pursuing, brought equal and identical danger.*

3. NUMQUAM CONFERTI. Never in phalanx or close order, like the Romans. ATQUE ALIOS ALII. *And one relieved the other in succession, and untried and fresh took the places of the exhausted ones.*

17.

2. CAIUS TREBONIUS, a political supporter of Cæsar, afterwards one of his assassins. Cicero addressed four of his letters to this Trebonius.

NON ABSISTERENT, i.e., *to get quite close to.*

3. *Our men, an attack on them being made with vigor, routed them.*

SUESIDIIS CONFISI. *Making sure of support.*

4. SUMMIS COPIIS. *With their entire force.*

18.

1. CONSILIO. Their policy of avoiding battle. TAMESIS or TAMESA in later Latin, Long considers the place where Cæsar crossed the Thames to have probably been Kingston-on-Thames.

2. RIPA AUTEM. *But the bank was descended by sharp stakes fastened before it, and stakes of the same kind fixed under the water were covered by the river.*

4. QUUM CAPITE. *Though by the head alone they were above the water.*

19.

1. CASSIVELLAUNUS—SERVABAT.

OMNI DEPOSITA, i.e., *all hope of a struggle being abandoned.*

OMNIBUSQUE VIIS NOTIS. *And from all the well-known avenues and lanes was sending out essedarii from the woods.*

2. RELINQUEBATUR: *It only remained that Cæsar did not allow them to straggle too far from the line of the legions, and that damage should be inflicted (impersonal construction) on the enemy, in wasting lands and making conflagrations only as far as the soldiers of the legion could effect by their strength and power of marching.* Cæsar speaks with a true conqueror's unconcern of the devastation and conflagration which everywhere attended his march.

20.

1. TRINOBANTES: The men of Essex. Cæsar was probably guided on his march by their Prince, MANDUBRADIUS. The

willingness of the Trinobantes to accept Cæsar's interference to support the chief of their clan, which is all that "regnum" means here, was no doubt very damaging to the British Confederacy under Cassivellaun. It is an anticipation of the history of all Celtic nations with their clan-system.

21.

1. The British tribes enumerated here by Cæsar are difficult to identify, excepting by the names, some of which seem to survive, e.g., the *Bitroci* in the modern Berks. The "hundred" of *Cassio* in the county of Berks may, Camden thinks, preserve the name of the *Cassi*.

2. EX EO LOCO: Cæsar's position among the friendly Trinobants, where he had received from them the hostages and corn. The "town" of Cassivellaun, here spoken of, was called in the British Celtic "*tun*" (our "town") in late Latin rendered "*dunum*." It was a royal fort similar to the *rath* (place of the *re* or *rex*) at Tara. The site has been identified with *Verulamium* or *Verulam*, now St. Albans, where a portion of the old Roman city still stands. The word "town" is still used in country districts in Canada, without implying any large collection of dwellings.

3. This method of fortification with a fosse and stakes is the earliest known to history, and is probably derived from the lake-dwellers in prehistoric Europe.

4. *Thither he marches with the legions; he finds the position well fortified by nature and work, yet he attempts to storm it on two sides.*

5. The heavy armour and the formidable short sword gave the Roman legionary the advantage in this hand-to-hand fight.

22.

1. Observe the names of the chiefs of Kent: their ending in *rix* and *ax*, akin to the Celtic *re*, the Sanscrit *raja*, the Latin *rex*. The British tactics boldly aimed at cutting off Cæsar's retreat.

4. Cæsar dreaded those sudden insurrections of the Gauls to which the name *tumult* was originally applied. We also learn from Strabo of mutiny among the legions left in Gallia.

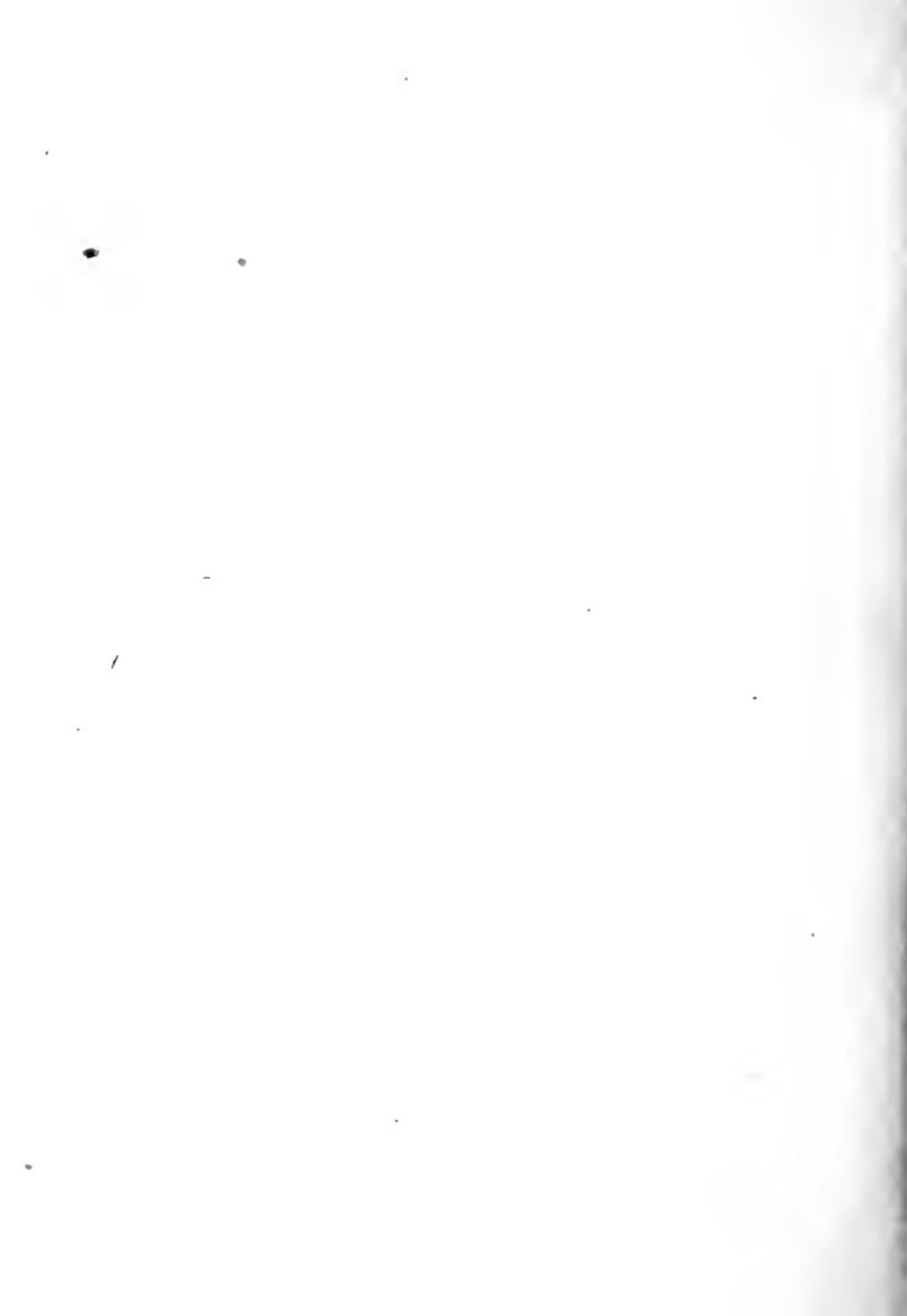
5. The tribute Cæsar imposed was, of course, never paid, yet Strabo says that he carried off much plunder; and Cicero's letter to Atticus evidently shews that a considerable number of slaves were taken from Britain. The impression at Rome of Cæsar's invasion of Britain is seen in the *vers de Societe* of Catullus, written at the time, and still more from the fact that an embassy of British chiefs waited on Augustus with presents and tokens of subjection.

23.

2. These are the captives referred to by Cicero; it was the custom of Cæsar to pay his expenses by the sale of great numbers of slaves, who were in great demand from the large extent of Italy cultivated by slave-labour.

4. The autumnal equinox of that year determines accurately the date of Cæsar's visit; he must have returned to Gallia before the end of September.





BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

VOCABULARY.

ā; see ab.

āb, (cf. ἀπό Sans. *apa*=*napa*) prep. with abl,—from, away from; on the side of, in the direction of; when joined to a noun denoting distance, away, off; with the agent,—by.

abdo, dēre, didi, ditum, (*ab*, away, do, I put) v. tr.—*I hide, conceal*; with acc. of pron., *conceal one's self by removing*. P. abdor, di, ditus sum.

ābesse, pres. inf. of absum, q. v.

ābies, etis, f. (*ab*, away; *eo*, I go; cf. ἐλατη from ἐλαῖνω)—*the silver fir*.

absisto, sistēre, stiti, stitum, (*ab*, away; *sisto*, by redup. from *sto*, I stand) v. intr.—*I stand away from, depart from*.

absum, esse, fui, (*ab*, away; sum, I am) v. intr.—*I am away, am distant*.

āc, (contracted for *atque*, and in classical Latin only used before consonants) conj.—*and also; and besides*. It always conveys the notion of an event of greater importance being added to the previous one.

accēdo, dēre, cessi, cessum, (*ad*, to; *cedo*, I go) v. intr.—*I am added, unipers. accedebat—it was added; accessum est—it was approached*.

acceptus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of accipio, q. v.

accido, ēre, cēdi, (*ad*, to; *cōdo*, I fall) v. intr.—*I happen, come to pass; unipers. accidit, it happened*.

accipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, (*ad*, to;

cēp̄io, I take) v. tr.—*I receive, P. acclior, accipi, ceptus sum.*

ācies, iēi, f., (ae, stem of *ācēo*, I sharpen; cf. *axe*; *āxη*, a sharp point) an edge, hence—*line of battle, order of battle*.

ācrēter, ācrēus, ācrērīme, (*acer*, sharp) adv.—*keenly, vigorously, sharply*.

ācūtus, a, um, (*acuo*, I sharpen) adj.—*sharpened, sharp, pointed*.

ād, (cf. *do*, and διδωμι) prep. gov. acc.—*to, towards; for, for the purpose of; unto; after idoneus, —for; until, of time; on, at; on, upon; to, against; in the direction of, towards; in respect to*.

ādāequo, āre, ātum, (*ad*, intensive, and *āequo*, I ma' e e p̄a) v. t.—*I keep pace with*. P. adāequor, āri, ātus sum.

adduco, dūcere, duxi, ductum, (*ad*, to; *dūco*, I lead) v. tr.—*I lead, lead on, induce, persuade, bring in; P. addūcor, dūci, ductus sum.*

adductus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of addūco, q. v.

ādēo, īre, īvi, ītum, (*ad*, to; *eo*, I go, cf. īerat) v. intr.—*I go to, approach, visit*.

ādēo, (*ad*, to; *is*, he) adv.—*so, to such an extent*.

ādītus, ūs, m. (*adīvo*, I go to)—*an approach, means of approach*.

adjactus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of īdjicio, , q. v.

ădjicio, ēre, jeci, jectum, (*ad*, to; *jacio*, I throw) v. tr.—*I cast, or throw upon, throw up.* P. ădjicior, jici, jectus sum.

administrandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of administro, q. v.

administratus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of administro, q. v.

administro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, to; *ministro*, I serve) v. tr.—*I manage, perform a service, execute.* P. admistror, āri, ātus sum.

admitto, ēre, misi, missum, (*ad*, to; *mittio*, I send) v. tr.—*I commit, allow, incur.* P. admittor, mitti, missus sum.

admōdum, (*ad*, to; *modus*, a manner) adv.—*very much, exceedingly.*

ădōlescens, entis, m., (*ad*, up to; *olo*, obs. stem = *alo*, I nourish)—*a youth, a young man.*

ădōrior, īri, ortus sum, (*ad*, to; *ōrior*, I arise, cf. ὄρνυι ὄρτυξ. a quail) v. tr. dep.—*I attack with hostile intent, assail, surprise.*

adventus, ūs, m., (*ad*, to; *venio*, I come)—*an arrival, the being present by arrival, of an act already consummated.*

adversus, a, um, (*adverso*) adj.—*unfavourable, unpropitious, opp. to secundus.*

adverto, ēre, verti, versum, (*ad*, to; *vertō*, I turn towards) v. tr.—*I observe, perceive; animū adverte, I turn my mind to anything = anima advertē, and in c. 25, & 26, governs quod.* P. advertor, verti, versus sum.

advōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, to, *vōlo*, I fly) v. tr.—*I fly to, or towards, I hasten.*

ădificiūm, ii, n., (*ăedes*, a building, *fācio*, I make)—*a building, edifice.*

aege, aegeius, egerriue, (*ayer*, sour,) adv.—*searcely, with difficulty, opp. to faeile.*

aequinoctiūm, ii, n., (*equus* equal, *nox*, night)—*the equinox, time of the equinox.*

æs, æris, n. (Sans. *ayas*, copper; cf. *aīs*,) —*bronze, copper.*

æstas, atis, f., (cf. *āθω*, I burn.)

—*summer.*

æstimo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*æs*, bronze or money, the termination *timo* being the common ending, as in *finitimus*, *maritimus.*) v. tr.—*I estimate, calculate;* P. æstimor, āri, ātus sum.

æstus, ūs, m., (cf. *āθω*, I burn) —*the tide.*

afflicto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, against, *fligo*, I strike down) v. tr.—*I toss, injure;* P. afflactor, āri, atus sum.

afflictus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *affligo*, of ships,—*shattered, damaged.*

affligo, ēre, flixi, flixtum, (*ad*, against, *fligo*, I strike down) v. tr.—*I beat or dash in pieces, of ships; I ruin, cast down, of things generally.* P. affligor, gi, flixtus sum.

Africus, a, um., (*Africa*) —*the south-west wind, i.e., the wind blowing from Africa towards Rome.*

äger, ägri, m., (cf. *āyōs*, Varro derives from *ago*, nam *ayer* ab *ayendo* dictus est, quod in eo multa *agenda* sunt; cf. acre)—*domains, territories, productive land, hence fields.*

agger, ēris, m., (*ad*, to, *gero* I bear or carry)—*a mound, rampart,*

aggrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, to *grex*, a flock) v. tr.—*I add, or join myself to something; se aggregāre, to attach one's self.* P. aggrēgor, āri, atus sum.

agmēn, īnis, n. (*ago*, I lead)—*the line of march of an army; an advancing column.*

äge, ägere, ägi, actum (cf. *āyōs*) v. tr.—*I drive about or onward in flight, I spend or pass, of time; ägere hičmem, to spend the winter.* P. ägor, ägi, actus sum.

äläcritas, ätis, f., (äläcer, swift. Döderlein says from *ärere*, *arcer*, then *aler* like *erēber* and *eēlēber* from *cresco*)—*eagerness, alacrity.*

albus, a, um, (cf. ἀλφός, old Sabine, *alpum*) adj.—*white; plumbuni albus, —tin.*

älénus, a, um, (*älīus*, another) adj.—*unsuitable, inopportune, unfavourable.*

älíquamdiū, (älíquis, some, *dīn*, a long time) adv.—*a long while, for*

some time.

ā iquantum, i., n., (*ἄλλος*, another, *quantus* how much)—*some part, a little.*

ā īqui, qua, quod, (*ἄλλος*, another, *quod*, any)—*some, any.*
ālīquis,—quid, (*ἄλλος*, another, *quis*, some one)—*something, some, somebody; aliquid novi consilii, some new design.*

ālīus, a., nd, (cf. *ἄλλος*) adj.—*another, other, alius.. aīus, one,.. another; alii,.. alii,—some, others.*

ālo, ālōre, ālū, āltūm, and āltūm, (cf. *ἄλλος*, *ἄλω*, *olo*, *olesco*) v. tr.—*I rear, bring up.* P. ālor, āli, altus, and altūs sum.

alter, altēra, altērum, (cf. *ἄλλος*, *έτερος*,) adj.—*one, another*

altitudo, īnis, f., (*altus*, high and abstract termination *tudo*)—*depth, height.*

ātium, i., n., (neuter form of the adj. *altus*, from *ālo*, I nourish)—*the deep, the open sea.*

āmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of amitto. q. v.

āmittō, ēre, misi, missum (*a*, from, *mittō*, I let go) v. tr.—*I lose.* P. amittor, mitti, missus sum.

ampiūs, neut. comp. of amplus, q. v.

amplus, amplior, amplissimus, (*am*, for *ambi*, around, *plo*, I fill), adj.—*great, numerous; amplioribus copiis, with the greater part of his forces; amplius in neut. of degree,—more.*

Anælitæ, um, m.,—*the Anælitæ, a people of Britain, otherwise unknown.*

ānōra, æ, f., sometimes erroneous-ly written anchōra, (cf. *ἄγκυρα*, from stem *ἄγχω* I bend. Lat. *angus*, Eng. *an* / *ish*)—*an anchor; in ancōris, at anchor.*

anōlus, i., m., (cf. *ἀγκύλος*, bent, *uncas*, a hook)—*an angl*, corner.

anguste, angustius, angustissime (*angustus*) adv.—*closely, in a crowded manner.*

angustus, a, m, angustior, &c. (*angus*, I urge into straits)—*close together, contracted, not spacious.* Opp.

to latiſ.

ānimus, i. m., (cf. *ἄρεμος*, from *ἄω*, I blow)—*the judging faculty, the mind; enjoyment, delight, recreation.*

annōtinus, a, um, (*annus*, cf. diu timus from *diu*, long)—*a year old, of last year; cum annōtinis (navibus with last year's ships).*

annus, i., m., (cf. *ἔρος*, a year, connected also with *an=amphi*, in composition)—*a year.*

anser, ēris, m., (cf. Germ. *Gans*)—*a goose.*

ante, (cf. *ἄντα*, *ἄντι*, opposite) adv.—*formerly, previously.*

antea, (ante) adv.—*before, formerly.*

antēpōnendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of antepōno. q. v.

antēpōno, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum, (*ante* before, *pono*, I place or put) v. tr.—*I place before, prefer, I give precedence to.* P. antēpōnor, pōni, pōsus sum.

āpertus, a, um, (*ab*, from or *away*, and obs. *perio*, I open up) adj.—*open, exposed.*

appello, ēre, pōli, pulsum, (*ad* towards, *pello*, I move) v. tr.—*I bring or conduct a ship, somewhere, I land.* P. appellor, i, appulsus sum.

appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, to, *propinquuo*, I come near) v. intr.—*I come near to, I approach.*

aptus, a, um, aprior, &c. (*apo*, I fasten, cf. *ἄπτω*, *apis*, a bee, *aprx*, *adipiscor*, I acquire) adj.—*fitted, suitable, good in fight, cf. Livy X.-25, aptus exercitus, an army good for fight.*

āpid, (stem *ap*, as in *aptus*; hence nearness, proximity) prep. with acc.—*with, near to, near.*

āqua, æ, f., (cf. Celtic, *ach*)—*water, the sea.*

āquila, æ, f., (of doubtful origin, some *ώκης*, swift, others *ἄγκυλος*, curved, others still *āquila*, tawny)—*an*

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eagle; *the eagle*, the principal standard of a Roman legion.

arbitratus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of arbitror, q. v.

arbitror, ari, atus sum. (*arbitrū = adire*, to approach) v. tr. dep.—*I dream, consider, suppose, am of the opinion.*

arbor, óris f.—*a tree.*

arcessitus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of arcesso, q. v.

arcesso, ére, ivi, itum, (*ad to, cesso*, causative of *cedo*, I go) v. tr.—*I call, summon, send for.* P. arcessor, iri, arcessitus sum.

áridus, a, um, (*areo*, I am dry) adj.—*dry, as a subs. in neut., áridum, i, —dry ground.*

arma, orum, n., (cf. ἄρω, I fit on, but this is denied by Muller, who assigns an Etruscan origin)—*armour, weapons.*

armamenta, órum, (*arma*)—*implements, but especially tackling, i. e., ropes, cables, sails, &c., of a ship.*

armatúra, w, f., (*armo*, I equip)—*equipment.*

armátus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of armo. q. v.

armo, áre, ávi, átum, (*arma*) v. tr.—*I equip, I arm.* P. armor, ari, atus sum.

aspectus, ūs, m., (*ad, to, spicio*, obs. I look at)—*aspect, appearance.*

at, conj., (cf. ἀτάρα) —*but, always joins a new and different thought to a previous one, while sed always limits the previous one.*

atque, (*ad, to, que, and contr. ac*) —*and, and also; with comparatives, such as *par*, *item*, *aequus*, &c., —as, a purely Greek construction; with *ali s*, *contra*, &c.—than; and after simul.—as.*

Atrébas, átis, m., *one of the Atrebates, an Atrebate.*

Atrébates, um, m., —*the Atrebates, a people of Gallia Belgica, now Artois, or Département du Pas-de-Calais.*

Atrius, ii, m., (*ater*, black)—*Atrius, a Roman officer, under Cæsar in Britain.*

attingo, ére, tigi, tactum, (*ad, to*

tango, I touch) v. tr.—I come to a place, reach, arrive at. P. attingor, gi, attactus sum.

auctóritas, átis, f., (*augeo*, I increase)—*pleasure, will, precept, decree.*

audacter, audácius, audáciissime, (*audax, bold*) adv.—*boldly, fearlessly.*

audeo, ére, ausus sum, v. semi-dep.—*I dare, venture, where boldness or*

courage is the prominent idea.

audio, ire, ivi, itum, (cf. áv̄s = Laconian for óv̄s the ear) v. tr.—*I hear, listen to, grant a hearing.*

auditus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of audio. q. v.

auriga, w, m., (*aurēa*, a bridle, whence old Latin AUREAX=aurea—*ago, I drive*)—*a charioteer, driver of an esedum.*

Auruncüleius, ii, m., *Aurunculeius*, a Roman legate under Cæsar.

aut, (cf. áv̄, áv̄is,) conj.—*or; aut .. aut, either.. or;* always makes a direct antithetical statement.

autem (cf. áv̄áρ̄) conj. *but, on the other hand, moreover, now.* Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, now the British call that a town, c. 21.

auxiliandi, gerund of auxilior, q. v.

auxilior, ari, atus sum, (*auxillium*) v. tr. dep.—*I come to the assistance, aid, relieve.*

auxilium, ii, n., (*augeo*, I increase)—*aid, help, assistance.* Pl. auxiliary troops, auxiliaries.

B.

barbárus, l, m., (cf. βάρβαρος)—*a barbarian, any hostile people; in this work applied to the Gauls and British.*

barbárus, a, um, adj.—*uncultivated, unpolished, wild.*

Belgæ, arum, m., (in Low German *Balge*, means low, marshy ground,) —*the Belgæ, a brave Celtic race in north-eastern Gallia, the eponym of Belgium.*

bellum, i, n, (old form *duellum*, from *duo*, two)—*war, warfare.*

Bibröci, órum, m., *the Bibroci, a British people, according to Camden*

the eponyms of *Bray*.

bōnus, a, um; mēllor, iūs; optimus, a, um (old form dñōnus, hence from *duo*, two) only in sup.—best, most favourable.

brēvis, e; brevior, ius; brēvissimus, a, um (cf. *Bpaxēs*) adj.—short; of time, brief or little; brēvi, in a brief space.

Brittanni, ūrum, m.,—*the British*.

Britannia, a, ī, —*Britain*, the country of the Britanni.

brūma, a, f., (contracted for *brēvissima*,—*the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice, the winter, generally*.

C.

cærālēns, a, um, adj.—*dark-blue, cerulean, azure*.

Cæsar, āris, m., (cædo, I cut, others cf. *cæsaries*, the hair; Sans. *Kēga*, hair)—*Cæsar*, the famous Roman general, and the writer of the commentary on the Bellum Britannicum.

Caius, ii, m.,—*Caius*, a Roman praenomen.

Cantium, ii, n., now *Kent*, a district in Britain.

cāpillus, i, m., (cf. *caput*, and κεφαλή, the head)—*hair*, of the head and beard; for *crinis* is any hair.

cāpio, ēre, cēpi, captum, v. tr. generally—I take, select, choose; of a place, I arrive at, reach, especially by ship, &c.; of a plan, to form, adopt, decide upon; I take by force of arms; I make prisoner. P. cāplor cāpi, captus sum.

cāptivus, i, m., (cāp̄to, I take,)—*a captive, a prisoner*.

cāptus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of cāpio, q. v.

cāput, itis, n., (cf. κεφαλή, the head, Germ. *Kopf*)—*the head*.

cāro, carnis, ī, (cf. κρέας,)—*flesh*.

Carvilius, ii, m., *Curvilius*, one of the four kings of Cantium under Cassivelanus.

Cassi, ūrum, m.,—*The Cassi*, a British tribe north of the Thames who submitted to Cæsar.

Cassivēlaunus, i, m.,—*Cassivelanus*, leader of the British confederacy against Cæsar, B. C. 55.

castra, ūrum, n.,—*a camp, an encampment*, containing many tents or huts, casas.

casus, ūs, m., (cālo, I fall, I happen)—*chance, event, mishap*.

causa, a, f., reason, just cause, in abl. causā, on account of, by reason of.

cēdo, ērc, cessi, cessum, v. intr.—I go away, retreat, give place.

cēler, cēleris, ē, (cf. κέλλω, I move swiftly, and procella a storm) adj.—*swift, speedy, rapid*.

cēleritas, ātis; f (celer)—*swiftness, speed, celerity*.

cēleriter, cēlerius, cēlerrime, (celer) adv.—*swiftly, speedily, rapidly*.

Cēnīmagni, ūrum, m.,—*The Cenimani or Iceni*, a British tribe north of the Thames, chief town *Venta*, now Caster, near Norwich.

centum, adj., indecl.—*a hundred*.

cēpi, perf. ind. act. of cāp̄io, q. v. certe, certius, certissime, (certus) a.lv.—*certainly, truly*.

certas, a, um, (cērno, I see clearly) a.lv.—*sure, certain, definite*, comp.

certior, ius, certissimus, a, nm,

Cingētōrix, īgis, m.,—*Cingetorix*, one of the four kings of Cantium, under Cassivelanus.

circiter, (circus, anything round) adv.—*about, nearly, not far from*.

circūitus, ūs, m., (circum, around, eo, I go)—*circuit, circumference*.

circundo, dārc, dēdi, dātum, (circum, around, do, I give) v. tr.—I surround, encircle, encompass. P. circumdor, dāri, dātus sum.

circumsisto, sistēre, stēti,—(circum, around, sisto, by redup. from sto, I stand) v. tr.—I surround, enclose. P. circumsistor, sisti.

cīto, cītus, cītissime, adv.—*quickly, speedily*.

cīvitas, ātis, f., (cīvis, a citizen)—state, i.e. the citizens united under one boly politic.

cīlān, (celo, I hide) adv.—*secretly, in private*.

classis, is, f., (cf. κλῆτις, from καλέω, a gathering), of men at sea,—*the fleet*, including not only the ships, but also the troops on board.

cōactus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *cōgo*, q. v.

cōcipi, isse, ceptum, (con, together, apio=apo, I fit) v. tr.—*I bring in, commenced*; the present tenses are not used by good writers of the Augustan age. P. cōceptus sum.

cognitus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *cognosco*, q. v.

cognosco, ēre, nōvi, nitum, (con, intensive, nosco, I know, cf. γνῶσκω) v. tr.—*I examine, investigate, perceive, learn*; and in the preterite tenses, *I know, have a knowledge of*. P. cognoscor, cognosci, cognitus sum.

cōgo, ēre, cōcī, cōactum, (con, together, ago, I drive) v. tr.—*I collect, get together, assemble*. P. cōgor, cōgi, cōactus sum.

cōhors, rtis, f., (with the old form *cors*, cf. χορός, a trained body of men)—*a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, composed of three manipuli, or six centuria.

cōhortatus, a, um, perf. part. of *cōhortor*, q. v.

cōhortor, āri, ātus sum, (con, with, hortor, I advise) v. tr. dep.—*I exhort, encourage; cōhortati inter se, having mutually exhorted each other*.

colligendi, gerund of *colligo*, q. v.

colligo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, (con, together, lego, I choose) v. tr.—*I collect, or gather into one place, assemble, I recover my courage or resolution; sui colligendi*, v. ch. 17. P. colligor, gi, collectus sum.

collis, is, m.,—*a hill, high ground*.

collōco, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, with or together, loco, I set or place) v. tr.—*I place, station myself; crowd together*. P. collōcor, āri, ātus sum.

collōquor, qui, loquūtus sum, (con, together, lōquor, I speak) v. tr. dep.—*I hold a parley, or conference together, talk with one another*, the usual construction is *cum aliquo*; and less frequently *in' se*.

collōquūtus, a, um, perf. part. of

collōquor, q. v.

colō, ēre, cōlūi, cultum, (cf. stem, κολ, as in κολέω and βουκόλος) v. tr.—*I till, cultivate, tend, take care of*. P. colōr, i, cultus sum.

cōlor, ūris, m.,—*colour, tint, hue, complexion*.

commēātus, ūs, m., (con, together, meo, I go)—*provisions, supplies, for an army; a convoy, a company or detachment carried or transported*.

commēndo, āre, āvi, atum, (con, together, mando, I entrust) v. tr.—*I commit myself to anyone for protection, aid or support, entrust to*. P. commēndor, āri, ātus sum.

commilito, ūnis, m., (con, with, or along with, miles, a soldier)—*a fellow-soldier, comrade in arms*.

commisssus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *committo*, q. v.

committendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of *committo*, q. v.

committit, ēre misi, uiissum, (con, mitti, I send or cause to go) v. tr.—*I enter upon or engage in a battle; I trust myself to; in this meaning with acc. and dat. P. committitor, ti, commissus sum.*

Commius, ii, m.,—*Commius*, an Atrebate sent into Britain by Cæsar. See n. iv. c. 35.

commōde, commōdius, commōdisimē, (commodus) adv.—*conveniently, satisfactorily*.

commōdum, i, n., (*commodus*)—*advantage, convenience*.

commōdus, a, um; ior, ius; issimus, a, um, (con, with, modus, a measure) adj.—*convenient, suitable, advantageous*.

commūnis, e, (con, together, munis, old classical, ready to oblige) adj.—*common, for all*.

commūtatio, ūnis, f., (con, along with, mutatio, a change)—*a changing, a variation*,

compāro, āre, āvi, atum, (con, intensive, p̄sco, I make ready) v. tr.—*I make ready, procure, provide*. P. compāror, āri, atus sum.

compello, ēre, p̄ili, pulsum, (con=p̄sum, pello, I drive) v. tr.—*I drive to*

gether, force, compel. P. compellor, *i*, pulsus sum.

compérīo, ēre, pēri, pertum, (*con = cum, aperio, as if from perēo, I go through*) v. tr.—*I assert, learn with certainty.* P. compérīor, īri, pertus sum.

complēo, ēre, īvi, ītum, (*con = cum, pléo, I fill*) v. tr.—*I fill entirely or completely.* P. complēor; īri, ītus sum.

complūres, plūra, (*con = cum, plures, very many*) adj.—*very many, several.*

comportō, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con, together, porto, I bear*) v. tr.—*I collect, carry, bring.* P. comportor, īri, ītus sum.

comprehēndo, ēre, di, sum, (*con = cum, prekēndo, I grasp*) v. tr.—*I lay hands upon, seize.* P. comprēndor, di, sus sum.

comprēhensus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of comprēndō, q. v.

concursus, ūs, m., (*cum, together, cursus, a running*)—*a collision, pounding together.*

confēro, ferre, tūli, collātum, (*con, together, fero, I bear*) v. tr.—*I bring, bear or carry together into one place, collect; I refer something to a person as its author, ascribe, attribute.* P. confērō, ferri, collatus sum.

confertus, a, um, (*con, together, farcio, I press close*) adj.—*crowded, dense, in a compact body.*

confestum, (*con, together, fero, I bear, through the form festino, I hasten*) adv.—*at once, speedily, promptly,*

confido, ēre, fisus sum, but Livy. 44. 13, confidērunt (*con, together, fido, I trust*) v. intr.—*I trust confidently, am assured, rely firmly, much stronger than sperare.*

confirmātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of confirmō. q. v.

confirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con = cum, firmo, I make strong*) v. tr.—*I strengthen, establish, determine upon.* P. confirmor, īri, ītus sum.

confisus, a, um, perf. part. of confido. q. v.

confīgo, ēre, flixi, flictum, (*con, together, flīgo, I dash*) v. intr.—*I engage with, or enter into a conflict with, strive, contention.*

conjīcio, ēre, jēci, jectum, (*con, against, jācio, I throw*) v. tr.—*I hurl a dart or javelin: of persons, —I cast or throw; in vincula conjēcio, *beet* into prison.* P. conjīctor, jēci, jectas sum.

conjungo, ēre, junxi, junctum, (*con, together, jungo, I join*) v. tr.—*I unite into one, connect, bind together.* P. conjungor, jungi, junctus sum.

conjūratō, ūnis, f., (*con, together, jūro, I swear*)—*a conspiracy, plot.*

conscendo, ēre, di, sum, (*con intensive, scandi, I climb*) v. tr. of ships, —*I go on board, embark.* P. conscēdor, di, consensus sum.

consēquor, qui, sequūtus sum, (*con, along with, sequor, I follow*) v. intr. dep.—*I follow after; ensue; spring up.*

consequūtus, a, um, perf. part. of consēquor, q. v.

consido, ēre, sēdi, sessum, (*con, together, sēdo, sit down*) v. intr.—of military events,—*I encamp, pitch a camp.*

consilīum, ū, n., (*consulo, I reflect, cf. consul*)—*plan, determination, object, purpose; judgment, sense, prudence.*

consimilis, e, (*con intensive, simili, like*) adj.—*similar in all respects, wholly or entirely like.*

consistendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of consisto, q. v.

consisto, ēre, stīti, stītum, (*con = cum, sisto, re-lupl. from sto, I stand,*) v. intr.—*I remain standing, halt, keep a position, post myself, stand.*

conspicīo, ēre, spexi, spectum, (*con intensive, spēcio, old form, I see*) v. tr.—*I get sight of, descreve, perceive.* P. conspicitor, ici, conspectus sum.

conspicor, īi, ītus sum, (*conspīcio*) v. tr. dep.—*I see, descreve, get a sight of.*

constitūo, ēre, ūi, ūtum, (*con, together, statūo, I place*) v. tr.—of per-

sons, — *I set up, appoint; of things, — determine, divide upon; place, station; of an army, — I drew up, place in battle array.* P. constitōr, stitī, constitūtus sum.

consto, ēre, stiti, stātum, (*con, together, sto, I stand*) v. intr.—*I am established, settled; constabat, it was evident.*

consuesco, ēre, suēvi, suētum, (*con, intensive, suesco, freq. of suēo, I am wont*) v. intr.—*I am wont or accustomed.*

consuetūdo, inis, f., (*consuēscō*)—*custom, manner, habit, usage; manner of life, intercourse.*

consulto, (*consul'*, I advise) adv.—*deliberately, on purpose.*

consumo, ēre, sumpsi, sumptum, (*con, together sumo, I take for myself*) v. tr.—*of time.—I spend, consume.* P. consumor, sūmī, sumptus sum.

- **consumptus**, a, um, perf. part. pass. of consumo, q. v.

contendo, ēre, di, sum, (*con=cum, tendo, I stretch or reach to*) v. tr.—*I probed to go, seek to arrive at, go, bend the course; I strive exertly, exert one's self zealously for; of soldiers in battle, strive, contend; endeavour.* P. contendor, di, tensus sum.

contentio, ētis, f., (*contendo*)—*strife, contention, struggling.*

contestatus, a um., perf. part. of **contester**. q. v.

contester, āri, ātus sum, (*con, intensive, testor, I call as a witness*) v. tr. dep.—*I invoke, I call to witness.*

continens, entis, f., (*con, together, tēnō, I hold*)—*the continent, the mainland.*

continens, entis, (*continēo*) adj.—*continual, uninterrupted..*

continēo, ēre, ūi, tentum, (*con, together, tēnō, I hold*) v. tr.—*I encompass, environ, enclose; restrain, check; with se, remain.* P. continor, ēri, tentus sum.

continuus, a, um, (*con=cum, tēnō, I hold*) adj.—*successive.*

contuli, perf. ind. act. of confro.

contra, prep. with acc.—*over against, opposite to.*

contractus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of contraho, q. v.

contraho, ēre, traxi, tractum, (*con, together, traho, I draw*) v. tr.—*I draw, or bring together, assemble.* P. contrāhor, trāhi, tractus sum.

convénio, īre, vēni, ventum, (*con, together, venio I come*) v. tr.—*I assemble, come together, collect together.* P. convénior, convéniri, conventus sum.

convōcātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of convōco, q. v.

convōco, īre, āvi, ātum, (*con, together, vīco, I call*) v. tr.—*I call together, assemble.* P. convōcor, āri, ātus sum.

cōdīor, īri, ortus sum, (*co, for con, intensive, and órīor, I arise*) v. tr.—*I arise, spring up.*

cōortus, a. um, perf. part. of cōdīor, q. v.

cōpīa, æ, f., (*con, ops. plenty*)—*supply, quantity; in the pl. forces.*

cōram, (*con=cum, óra, the face*) adj.—*personally, before one's own eyes, in one's own person.*

corpus, òris, n.,—*the body.*

Cotta, æ, m.—*Cotta, L. Aurunculeius, one of Cæsar's legates in Gaul.*

crēber, bra, brum, (*cre, in crescere, I grow*) adj.—*very many, numerous; abundant, plentiful.*

crēbriōr, ius, crēberrimus, a, um, comp. and sup. of crēber, q. v.

culpa, æ, f., (*Doderlein says from cellere, to strike*)—*a fault, blame.*

cum, prep. with abl. (cf. §v)—*with, together with, along with.*

cunctans, antis, pres. part. of cunctor, q. v.

cunctor, āri, ātus sum, (*cf. conor, I attempt*) v. tr. dep.—*I delay, hesitate, linger, am in doubt.*

cūro, īre, āvi, ātum, (*cura, anxiety, from quero, I ask*) v. tr.—*I take care, cause to be done.* P. cūror, āri, ātus sum.

cūpīde, cūpīdius, cūpīdissime, (*cūpīo, I desire*) adv.—*eagerly, zealously, in comp. somewhat eagerly.*

currus, ūs, m., (*eurro, I run*)—*a war chariot, a chariot.*

cursas, ūs, m., (*curro, I run*)—*a course, passage, voyage; cursum tenere, to keep a straight course.*

D.

dătus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *do*, q. v.

dătūrus, a, um, fut. part. act. of *do*, q. v.

de, prep. with abl.—*down, down from; with respect to, about, concerning; of time, about; of things, concerning; of persons, regarding; de consilio, for the plan; de improviso, suddenly, unexpectedly.*

décent, (cf. *δέκα, ten*) adj. indecl.—*ten.*

• *d cimus, a, um,* (*deem*) adj.—*tenth.*

dēclivis, e, (*de, down, clivus, a slope*) adj.—*drownhill, steep, sloping, dēdēcus, ūris, n.,* (*de, down from, dēcus, an ornament*)—*a disgrace, dishonour.*

dēdi, perf. ind. act. of *do*, q. v.

dēditio, ūnis, f., (*dedo, I give up*)—*a surrender, capitulation.*

dēditūrus, a, um, fut. part. act. of *dedo*, q. v.

dēdo, ēre, dīdi, ditum (*de, away from, do, I give*) v. tr.—*I surrender, capitulate, yield.* P. *dēdor, dēdi, dēlitus sum,*

dēdūcendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of *dēdūco*, q. v.

dēdūco, ēre, duxi, ductum, (*de, down, dūeo, I lead*) v. tr.—*I lead against, generally with in; lead away, withdraw; of ships, launch; of a woman, I lead away home, marry.* P. *dēdūcor, dēdūci, dēductus sum.*

dēductus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *dēdūco*, q. v.

dēfram, imp. ind. of desum, q. v.

dēfātigo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*de, down, fatis enough, ago, I drive*) v. tr.—*I weary out, exhaust.* P. *dēfātigor, āri, ātus sum.*

dēfectio, ūnis, f., (*de, down, fācio,*

I do) a revolt, desertion, defection.
dēfēndo, ēre, di, sum, (de, down, FENDO, obs. I ward off,) v. tr.—I defend, protect. P. *dēfēndor, di, sus sum.*

dēfēnsus, a, um,, perf. part. pass. of *dēfēndo*, q. v.

dēfēro, ferre, dētūli, dēlātum (*de, down, fero, I carry*) v. tr.—*of a ship, I drive away, drive down.* P. *dēfētor, ferri, delātus sum.*

dēfēcio, ēre, fēci, fēctum, (*de, down, fācio, I do*) v. intr.—*I fail, am wanting.*

dēfigo, ēre, fixi, fixum, (*de, down, figo, I set up*) v. tr.—*I drive down or fasten into, fix.* P. *dēfigor, figi, fixus sum.*

dēfixus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *dēfigo*, q. v.

dēfū: perf. ind. of *dēsum*, q. v.

dēinceps, (*de, down, in, into, capio, I take*) adv.—*successively, one after another.*

dēinde, (*de, from, inde, thenee*)—*thereafter, then, afterward, next in order.*

dējīcio, ēre, jēci, jectum, (*de, down, jācio, I hurl*) v. tr.—*I precipitate, drive down.* P. *dējītor, dējīci, dējectus sum.*

dēlātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *dēfēro*, q. v.

dēligātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *dēlico*, q. v.

dēlico, āre, āvi, ātum, (*de, down, ligo, I bind*) v. tr.—*I bind, bind up, fasten.* P. *dēligor, dēligi, dēlectus sum.*

dēligo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, (*de, out of, ligo, I choose*) v. tr.—*I select, choose.* P. *dēligor, dēligi, dēlectus sum.*

dēlītesco, ēre, lītūi, (*de, away, litesco, freq. of lateo, I am hid*) v. intr.—*I hide, conceal myself, lurk.*

dēmessus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *dēmēto*, q. v.

dēmēto, ēre, messūi, messum, (*de, down, mēto, I reap, or mow*) v. tr.—*I reap, mow, cut down.* P. *dēmētor, mēti, dēmessus sum.*

dēmonstrātum est, perf. ind. unipers. of *demonstro*, q. v.—*it has been pointed out.*

dēmonstro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*de, in-*

tensive, *monstro*, I point out) v. tr.—*I show, indicate, point out.* P. *dēmonstror*, *āri*, *ātus sum*.

deni, *a*, *a*, (*dēcēm*) adj. distrib. num.—*ten each, by tens, ten at a time.*

dēpérō, *ire*, *ii*. or *ivi*, —, (*de*, down, *pérō*, I perish) v. intr.—*I perish utterly, go to ruin, am lost, founder.*

dēpōno, *ēre*, *pōsti*, *positum*, (*de*, down, aside, *pōno*, I place) v. tr.—*I lay aside, lay down, set aside.* P. *dēpōnor*, *pōni*, *pōitus sum*.

dēpōsitus, *a*, *um*, perf. part. pass. of *dēpōno*, q. v.

dēsidēro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, (*de*, down, *sēd*, akin to *sidus*, an appearance, cf. *eiōs*, *eiōw*), v. tr.—*I long for; hence, miss, and so in pass. am lost.* P. *dēsilērō*, *āri*, *ātus sum*.

dēsilēndi, gerund of *dēsilō*, q. v.

dēsilō, *ire*, *silū*, *sultum*, (*de*, down, *salio*, I leap, cf. *ἄλλοματι*.) v. intr.—*I leap down.*

dēsistō, *ēre*, *stiti*, *stitum*, (*de*, intensive, *sisto*, I stop) v. intr.—*I leave off, give over, desist.*

dēsum, *dēfūi*, *dēesse*, (*de*, down from, *sum*, I am) v. intr.—*I am wanting, fail, do not serve.*

dētrimentum, *ti*, *n.*, (*de*, down, *terō*, I wear away)—*loss, damage, defect, overthrow.*

deus, *dei*, *m.*, (cf. *δεός*, *Διός*, *Jovis*)—*a god.*

dico, *ēre*, *dixi*, *dictum*, (with the old form *DEICO*, cf. *δείκνυμι*.) v. tr.—*I say, speak; dictum est, mention has been made.* P. *dicōr*, *diei*, *dictus sum*.

dictum est, unipers. perf. ind. pass. of *dico*, q. v.

dies, *dīci*, f. in sing. rarely, generally, *m.*, (cf. Sans. *dya*)—*a day, a period, as die sequinotii,*

differō, *ferre*, *distūli*, *dilātum*, (*di* or *dis*, apart, *fero*, I carry,) v. intr.—*I differ, am different.*

dificultas, *atis*, *f.*, (*dis*, apart, *facilis*, easy,)—*difficulty, trouble.*

dīmīco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, (*di*, intensive, *meteo*, I flash or move quickly;

the perf. dimītū, only occurs once in Ovid,) v. tr.—*I fight, struggle, contend.* P. *dīmītor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*; *dimicaretur*, *the struggle was carried on.*

dīmīdium, *ii*, *n.*, (*di* asunder, *medius*, the middle.)—*the half.*

dīmissus, *a*, *um*, perf. part. pass. of *dīmittō*, q. v.

dīmittō, *ēre*, *misi*, *missam*, (*di*, apart, *mitto*, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I send out, send forth, in different directions; dismiss, discharge, disband; of inanimate objects, abandon, desert.* P. *dīmittor*, *mitti*, *missus sum*.

dīscēdō, *ēre*, *cessi*, *cessum*, (*di*, apart, *cedo*, I go,) v. intr.—*I march away, decamp; ab signis discēdēre, to quit the standard, leave the ranks.*

dīspar, *pāris*, (*dis*, asunder, *par*, equal,) adj.—*unequal.*

dīspērgō, *ēre*, *spersi*, *spersum*, (*dis*, apart, *spīrgo*, I scatter, v. tr.—*I scatter on all sides, disperse.* P. *dīspērgor*, *gi*, *sus sum*.

dīpersus, *a*, *um*, perf. part. pass. of *dīspērgō*, q. v.

dīspōno, *ēre*, *posūi*, *positum*, (*dis*, apart, *pōno*, I set,) v. tr.—*I place here and there, set in different places, distribute.* P. *dīspōnor*, *i*, *positus sum*.

dīspōsitus, *a*, *um*, perf. part. pass. of *dīspōno*, q. v.

dītribūo, *ēre*, *ūi*, *ūtum*, (*dis*, apart, *tribūo*, I assign,) v. tr.—*I divide up, assign, distribute, apportion.* P. *dītribūor*, *ūi*, *ūtus sum*.

dīu, *dīutiūs*, *dīutissime*, (connected with *dies*, ηδη,) adv.—*a long time, long while, long.*

dīvīdo, *ēre*, *vīdi*, *vīsum*, (*di*, apart, *vīdeo*, I see,) v. tr.—*I part asunder, divide, separate.* P. *dīvīdor*, *di*, *vīsus sum*.

dī, *dāre*, *dēdi*, *dātum*, (cf. δω, stem of δέωμι,) v. tr.—*I give, bestow, furnish; in fugam dare, to put to flight.* P. *dōr*, *dāri*, *dātus sum*

domesticus, *a*, *um*, (*domus*, a house) of warlike events,—*domestic, internal, civil.*

domīs, *ūs*, *f.*, cf. έμος, *īcīm* έμε-

I build,)—*a house*, but only in the adv. use in this book—*home*.

đúco, čre, duxi, ductum, (*dux*, a leader), v. tr.—*I lead, conduct; deem, consider.* P. đúcor, đúci, ductus sum.

dum, (cf. ἥδη,)—*whilst, while.*

dúo, dūx, dúo, (cf. δύω,) adj. num.—*two.*

dúođécim, (dúo, two, *decem*, ten,) adj. num.—*twelve.*

dúodēni, (dúo, two, *deni*, ten each), adj. listr.—*twelve each, twelve apiece, by twelves.*

dúplico, āre, āvi, ātum, (*duplex*, i.e. dúo, two, *plico*, I fold,) v. tr.—*I double.* P. dúplicor, āri, ātus sum.

Dúrus, i. m., (*dúrus*, hard)—*Durus*, Q. Laberius, a tribune of the soldiers, slain in Britain.

dux, dūcis, m., (*duco*, I lead)—*a chieftain.*

E.

e, prep. with abl., *out of, from, see ex.*

ea, nom. sing. fem. of is, ea, id, q. v.

efficio, čre, fēci, factum, (ex, out of, *facio*, I do or make,) v. tr.—*I cause to do, I succeed in doing anything, accomplish, effect; produce.* P. efficior, fici, effectus sum.

effugio, čre, fūgi, fūgitum, (ex, out of, away, *fūgio*, I flee, cf. φεύγω,) v. tr.—*I succeed in flight, hence escape.*

effundo, čre, fūdi, fūsum, (ex, out of, *fundo*, I pour,) v. tr.—*of persons, I pour forth as a multitude, spread abroad.* P. effundor, di. effusus sum.

ēgi, per. ind. act. of ago, q. v.

egrēdieudi, gerund of egrēdior, q. v.

egrēdior, di, egressus sum, (e, out of, from, *grādior*, I step,) v. intr. dep.—*I disembark, land.*

egrēgie, (e, out of, beyond, *grex*, a flock,) adv.—*uncommonly, excellently, singularly.*

egressus, ūs, m., (egrēdior,) *a land-irg place, for disembarking.*

egressus, a, um, perf. part. of egrēdior, q. v.

ēgo, mei, (cf. ἐγώ,) pers. pron.—*I.*

ejicio, čre, jēci, jectum, (e, out of, *jacto*, I hurl,) v. tr.—*of ships, I strand, cast ashore, wreck; of military affairs, I sail forth, rush out.* P. ejicior, jēci, jactus sum.

ēmitto, ere, misi, missum, (e, out of, away, *mittoo*, I send,) v. tr.—*I send out or send forth, dislodge.* P. emittor, mitti, missus sum.

ēnim, (e, demonstrative, cf. ἐκεῖνος, nam, for,)—*for.* Its position is regularly either after the first word in the clause, or the first two or more closely connected words.

eo, (is,) adv. of place—*thither, to that place; after comparatives, on this account.*

ēo, ire, ivi and ii, itum, (cf. ιέναι,) v. intr.—*I go, come, go forward.*

ēodem, (idem,) adv. of place—*thither, to the same place.*

ēques, itis, m., (equus, a horse, eo, I go)—*a horseman, trooper, cavalry.*

ēquester, tris, tre, (ēques,) adj.—*equestrian, pertaining to cavalry.*

ēquitātus, ūs, m., (ēques,)—*cavality.*

ēquus; i, m., (cf. ἵππος, ἵκκος, Sans. agvā)—*a horse.*

ēruptio, ônis, f., (e, out, *rumpo*, I burst,) a military term,—*sortie, sally.*

ēsse, pres. inf. of sum, q. v.

essēdārius, ii, m., (essedum,)—*a fighter in a war-chariot.*

essēdum, i. n., (a Celtic word purely,)—*a war chariot with two wheels.*

et, conj.—*and, et..et, both..and, as well..as, not only..but also.*

ētiam, (et, eam, from is,) adv. with comparatives adding intensity,—*yet, still; generally annexing an additional idea,—and also, furthermore, besides.*

etsi, (et, si, if,) conj.—*although, albeit.*

ēveniō, ire, vēni, ventum, (e, out of, *venio*, I come,) v. intr.—*I turn out, result, issue.*

ēventus, ūs, m., (ēveniō,) what oc-

caus or happens to any one, hence,
—*an accident, occurrence.*

ēvōcō, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex* out of, *voco*, I call,) v. tr.—*I summon, call together.* P. ēvōeōr, āri, ātus sum.

ex, prep. with abl. (*ēx*, or *īx*,) generally,—*from, out of;* of distance, *from;* of persons and places, *from, on, out of, down from;* of time, *during.*

exāmīnatus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of examinō, q. v.

exāmīne, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, out of, *agmō n.*, from *āgo*, I lead,) v. tr.—*to try, weigh, examine.* P. exāminor, āri, ātus sum.

excēdō, īre, eessi, cessum, (*ex*, out of, *cedo*, I go,) v. intr.—*I retire, withdraw.*

excipō, īre, cēpī, ceptum, (*ex*, out of, *cāpō*, I take,) v. tr.—*I come next to, succeed, relieve, take the place of.* P. excipior, cēpī, ceptus sum.

exclūdo, īre, clusi, clāsum, (*ex*, out of, *clāudo*, I shut,) v. tr.—*I hinder, prevent, exclude.* P. exclūdor, clūdi, clāsus sum.

excūso, īre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, out of, *causa*, a charge, or ease,) v. tr.—with a personal object,—*I excuse, assign as a reason or excuse.* P. excūsor, āri, ātus sum.

exercitatiō, ūnis, f., (*exerceō*, I busily engage myself,)—*exercise, practice.*

exereītus, ūs, m., (*exerceō*)—a disciplined body of men, hence, *an army.*

exigūitas, ātis, f., (*exigūs*)—*smallness, littleness, small size.*

exiguus, a, um, (*exigō*, I measure exactly,) adj.—*small, short, scanty.*

existimō, īre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, intensive, *existimō*, q. v.,) v. tr.—*I judge, consider, deem, suppose.* P. existimor, āri, ātus sum.

expēditio, ūnis, f., (*expēdīo*, I expatriate)—*an expedition, an enterprise against an enemy, incursion.*

expēditus, a, um., (*expeditio*, I expatriate,) adj.—*free, disengaged, easy, prompt, ready.*

expēdītior, ūs, comp. of expēdītus, q. v.

expellico, īre, pāli, pulsū, (*ex*, out of, *pello*, I drive,) v. tr.—*I drive away, eject, expel, thrust out.* P. expellor, pelli, pulsus sum.

explorātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of explorō, q. v.

explōro, īre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, intensive, *plōro*, I cry aloud,) v. tr.—*I spy out, reconnoitre.* P. explōrōr, āri, ātus sum.

expōno, īre, pōsī, pōsītū, (*ex*, out, *ponō*, I piace,) v. tr.—*I disembark, land; set out, expose to view, post.* P. expōnor, pōni, pōsītū sum.

expositus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of exponō, q. v.

expūli, perf. ind. act. of expellico, q. v.

exspecto, īre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, out of, *spectō*, I look,) v. tr.—*I look for, await, am awaiting for.* P. exspector, āri, ātus sum.

extō, īre, —, —, (*ex*, out of, *sto*, I stand,) v. intr.—*I stand out, stand above, project.*

extrāho, īre, traxi, tractū, (*ex*, out, *trāho*, I draw,) v. tr.—*I withdraw, eradicate, bring to an end.* P. extrāhōr, hi, tractus sum.

extremus, i, m., (*exter*, outside, outward,) properly an adj., but in this book—the rear of an army.

F.

fāber, bri,m., (*fāber*, hence, from *fācio*, I do or make,)—*a workman, artisan.*

fāciēndus, da, dum, fut. part. pass. of fācio, q. v.

facile, fācilis, fācillime, (*fācio*),—adv.—*easily, certainly.*

fācio, īre, fēci, factū, v. tr.—*I make, in the widest sense; of actions, I do, perform; with bellum, wage; construct, get ready; with prōclūm, decide; P. fīo, fīcī, factus sum.*

factū, sup. of fācio, q. v.

factūrus, a, um, fut. part. act., of facio, q. v.

factus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of facio, q. v.

facultas, ātis, f., (facio,)—means, opportunity.

fāgus, i, f., (cf. φηγός,)—a beech tree.

fas, n, indecl, (fari, to speak,)—the dictates of religion, divine law, but generally in the phrase, fas est, it is permissible with an inf. for the subject.

feliciter, felicius, felicissime, (felix, auspicious,)—adv.—auspiciously, happily.

fēre, (fero,)—adv.—almost, for the most part; with words denoting time,—about.

fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, (cf. φέρω, and tūli, tālum, τλῆναι, I endure,) v. tr.—I bear or carry; I bring, auxiliū ferre, to bring aid; of speech, report, assert; require, demand, render necessary, consuetudo ferret, custom rendered necessary. P. fēror, ferri, lātus sum.

ferrēus, a, um., (ferrum,) adj.—made of iron, iron.

ferrum, i. n., (prob. akin to Sans. bhri, I bear,)—iron.

fidēlis, e, (fido, I trust,) adj.—faithful, trusty.

fides, ēi, f.—(fido,) —, fortune; confidence, protection; fidem sequere, to follow in the fortune.

figūra, w, f., (sing, I fashion,)—form, shape, figure.

finis, is, m., (finio, I divide, cf. filum, fibra, denoting end or extremity,)—end, in the pl. territories, land, country.

fīnitimus,, a, um., (fīnis,) adj.—neighbouring, adjoining.

fīo, fieri, factus sum, passive of facio, q. v.

fīmiter, firmus, firmissime, (firmus,) adv.—firmly, steadily.

firmus, a, um; for, ins; issimus, a, um., (firmus, from fero, I bear,)—strong, powerful.

flecto, ēre, flexi, flexum, (cf. πλέκω, I turn or twist,) v. tr.—I turn in any

direction, turn aside. P. flector, ti, flexus sum.

fluctus, ūs. m.. (fluo, I flow,)—wave, billow, surge.

flumeu, inis, n., (fluo,)—a river; stream, flowing water.

fōre, (akin to fūi, fātus, farmina, fecunda, φίω,)—about to be, will be.

fortūna, w, f., (fors, from, fēro, enhance,)—luck, good luck, fortune.

fossa, w, f., (fodio, I dig,)—a fosse, ditch, trench.

fractus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of frango, q. v.

frango, ēre, frēgi, fractum, (cf. φαγῆναι, to be broken,) v. tr.—I break up, shutter, break in pieces. P. frangor, frangi, fractus sum.

frater, tris, m., (cf. φράτηρ, a clansman, Celtic, brathair, Germ. Brüder,) —a brother.

frigus, ḍris, n., (cf. ρήγος, φρίσσω, φύγεω, all implying coldness,)—cold, cold of winter.

frumentārius, a, um., (frūmentum,) adj.—of or belonging to corn, res frumentaria, provisions.

frumentātum, sup. of frumentor, q. v.

frumentor, āri, ātus sum, (frūmentum,) v. tr. dep.—I fetch corn, or supplies, forage.

frumentum, i, n., (contracted for frūgmentum; and hence from frūx, fruit; from fruor, I enjoy,)—corn, a general name for wheat, barley, &c., grain; sometimes in plural, but with no change of meaning.

frustrā, (abl. of an old form, frus-trus=frāsus, from fraudo, I cheat, and dem. suffix terus, as in exterus, &c.)—without effect, to no purpose.

fūga, æ, f., (cf. φυγή, from ἔφυγον, flight,)—flight, in fūgam dare, to put to flight.

fūgiō, ēre, fūgi, fūgitum, (cf. ἔφυγον, I fled,) v. intr.—I flee, escape by flight.

fūit, perf. ind. of sum, q. v.

funda, w, f., (fundō, I cast out; cf. σφενδόνη, σ being epenthetic, as in σφάλλω, cf. fallō,)—a sling.

fūnīs, is, m., (cf. *gebunden*, past. part. of Germ. *binden*, I fasten,)—*a rope, cordage, cable.*

G.

Galli, orum, m., (Celtic, *Gael*)—*the Galli*, the inhabitants of Gallia.

Gallia, æ, f., *Gallia, Gaul*, the country conforming generally to France and northern Italy. Sometimes, as c. 20, in pl. without change of meaning.

Gallicus, a, um, adj.—*Gallie, relating to Gaul.*

gallina, æ, f., (*gallus*, a cock,)—*a hen.*

génus, ēris, n., (cf. γένος from ἔγειρόμην, of nations, tribes, &c.,—*the race, family; of things,—manner, style; species.*

Germania, æ, f., *Germany.*

géro, ēre, gessi, gestum, v. tr.—*I bear, carry; hence, of war, wage; generally of events, happen, take place; do, perform.* P. gēror, gēri, gestus sum.

gestus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of gero, q. v.

gravis, e; ior, ius; issimus, a, un, (cf. βαρύς, akin to Sans. *gar*, heavy.)—*heavy, burdensome; laden, burdened, of ships.*

gravitas, atis, f., (*gravis*,)—*weight, heaviiness.*

graviter, gravissime, (*gravis*,) adv.—*severely.*

gubernātor, bris, m., (cf. κυβερνήτης)—*a pilot, steersman.*

gustus, āre, āvi, ātum, (*gustus*, a taste, &c., cf. γευω, I taste, γεῦσις, tasting,) v. tr.—*I taste, partake of.*

H.

hābō, ēre, ēi, itum, (cf. ἀπτω, απτε, απειδεῖ v. tr.—*I have, in its full sense, n. Id, possess; docim, arcam, consider.* P. hābōr, ēri, hābitus sum.

Hibernia, æ, f., *Hibernia*, now called *Ireland.*

hic, hæc, hoc, (pronominal root *i*, whence, *is*, and *ce*,—*this, pl. these, those things; as a personal pronoun, —he.*

hiēmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*hiems*,) v. tr.—*I winter, take up winter quarters, spend the winter.* P. hīcmor, āri, ātūs sum.

hiēms, ēni.s, f., (cf. χειμών, winter.—*winter, also in pl. winters; stormy weather.*

Hispania, æ, f., *Hispania*, new Spain.

hoc, (hic,) adv.—*on this account, for this reason.*

hōmo, inis, m., (akin to hāmus, χαυαί, ground,)—*a man.*

hōra, æ, f., (cf. ὥρα, Germ. *Uhr*,)—*an hour.*

horridus, a, um; ior, ius; (*horreō, I bristle,*) adj.—*terrible, frightful, horrid.*

hortātūs, a, um, perf. part. of hortor, q. v.

hortor, āri, ātus sum, (cf. ὅρπη, ὅρμαω,) v. tr.—*I incite, encourage, exhort.*

hostis, is, m.,—*a foe, enemy.*

hue, (hic,) adv.—*to this place, hither; accēdēbat hue, to this it was added.*

hūmānus, a, um; ior, ius; issimus, a, um, (contracted for hēmīnānus, from homo,)—*humane, refined, well informed.*

I.

ibi, (i pronominal root, and bi termination denoting location; cf. *bue* of dat. and abl. pl. *bi*, also as an ending,)—*in that place, there.*

idem, ēādem, idem, (is, he or that, dem, demonstrative particle, cf. έή in έστορδή, also tandem, quidam,)—*the same.*

idōnēus, a, um, (cf. ιδός, one's own,)—*of persons, proper, suitable; of time, convenient, fit; of place, followed by ad or the dat., sufficient, suitable.*

ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in*, not,

gnarus, skilled in, cf. *gnotus*, γνῶτας,) v. tr.—*I am unacquainted with, am ignorant of.* P. ignōrō, āri, ātus sum.

ignosco, ēre, nōvi, nōtum, (*in, not, gnoscō*, old form of *nōseō*, I know, cf. γνωσκω, Eng. *know*.) v. tr.—*I pardon, excuse, forgive.* P. unipers. ignoscit, ignosci, ignotum est.

ignōtus, a, um, (cf. ἄγνωστος,) adj.—*unacquainted, with, ignorant of; unknown.*

illātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *infēo*, q. v.

ille, illa, illud, (connected with *alios* through old form *ollus*, cf. *olim, olli*; cf. ἀλλος,) dem. pron.—*that, pl. these; absolutely, he, she, it, pl. they.*

illo, (ille,) adv.—*thither, to that place.*

Imānūertius, ii, m.—*Imanuentius*, father of Mandubratius, and chieftain of the Trinobantes, slain by Cassivelaunus.

immissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *inmitto*, q. v.

inmitto, ēre, misi, missum, (*in, against, mitto*, I send,) v. tr.—*I despatch against.* P. immittor, mitti, missus sum.

impēdimentum, i. n. (*impēdīo*)—*camp equipment, baggage of all kinds, including even beasts of burden, drivers, &c.*

impēdio, īre, īvi, ītum, (*in, pes, foot,*) v. tr.—*I hamper, hinder.* P. impēdior, īri, ītus sum.

impēditus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *impēlio*, q. v.

impērātor, ōris, m., (*impero*, I command, from *in*, against, *pāro*, I make ready,)—*a general, commander.*

impērātūm, i. n., (*impero*, I command,)—*order, command; imperatūm facere, to do one's command, hence to obey.*

imparītūs, a, um, (*in, not, pēritas; from pēro*, skilled,) adj.—*imperituated in, unacquainted with, ignorant of.*

impēriūm, ii, n., (*impero*, I com-

mand,)—*authority, sway, dominion; chief command, military command.*

impērō, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in, against, pāro*, I make ready,) v. tr.—*I command, order; give orders for, make a requisition for, order to be furnished.* P. impērōr, āri, ātus sum.

impētus, ūs, m., (*impētū*, I dash, from *in*, against, *pētū*, I seek,)—*an attack, assault; impetuosity, vehemence.*

importātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *importo*, q. v.

importo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in, into, porto*, I carry,) *I bring in from abroad, import.* P. importor, āri, ātus sum.

imprōvisus, a, um, (*in, not, pro, before, risus, seen,*) adj.—*unforeseen; de imprōviso, unexpectedly, suddenly.*

imprōdēns, entis, (*in, not, prōdens* from *pro, videns*, seeing,) adj.—*unaware, not foreseeing, not anticipating.*

imprōdēntia, a, f., (*imprōdēns*)—*imprudence, ignorance, inadvertence.*

in, (*ēr,*) prep. with abl. *in, ut, on;* with acc. *into, against; to, at, in eundem portum, at the same port; on or upon; for, in hiemem, for the winter, c. 29; on, after a verb of motion, in stationem succedere, to succeed them on guard; to, towards.*

inānis, e, adj.—*empty, light.*

incendūm, ii, n., (*incendo*,)—*fire, conflagration.*

incendo, ēre, di, sum, (*in, in, eindō*, I burn, cf. *kaiō*.) v. tr.—*I burn, destroy by fire.* P. incendor, di, incensus sum.

incensus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *incendo*, q. v.

incertus, a, um, (*in, not, certus, certain*, cf. *epīro*,) adj.—*uncertain, hesititū, in doubt, tumultuary.*

incitātūs, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *incito*, q. v.—*Incitātū: expedit the horses at full speed.*

incito, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in, into, cito, freq. from eīo, I cause to go, cf. kīō*.) v. tr.—*I urge, forward, sti-*

mulate, excite, spur on. P. *excitor, āri, atus sum.*

*incognitus, a, um, (in, not, cognitus, known,) adj.—*unknown, not known.**

*incōlo, ēre, ūi, —, (in, intensive, cōlo, I till,) v. tr.—*I dwell in a place, inhabit.* P. *incōlor, cōli, —.**

*incolumis, e, (in, intensive, columis, safe,) adj.—*safe, safe and sound, uninjured.**

*incommōdum, i, n., (in, not, commodus from con, modus, convenient,) —*disaster, injury, misfortune.**

*incursio, ōnis, f., (in, against, curro, I run,) —*onset, assault, attack.**

*inde, (is, he, and dem. termination de,) adv.—*thence, from that place.**

*inēo, ire, li and ūi, itum, (in, into, eo, I go,) v. tr.—*I enter upon, adopt,* P. def. in parts. *initur, iri, intum est.**

*infērior, ius, comp. of infērus, a, um; sup. infinitus, a, um, and inius, a, um, (in, fēro,) adj. of position—*lower.**

*infēro, ferre, tūli, illātum, (in, into, fero, I bear,) v. tr.—*I bear, produce, cause, in act; military, attack, wage.* P. *infēror, ferri, illātus sum.**

*inficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, (in, into, facio, I cause to do,) v. tr.—*I stain, dye, colour.* P. *inficior, infici, infectus sum.**

*infinitus, a, um, (in, not, finis, an end,) adj.—*infinite, countless.**

*infirmus, a, um., (in, not, firmiss, strong,) adj.—*weak, liable to break up, not strong.**

*infra, (infēcūs,) adv.—*of a coast or shore, below, further down.**

*ingrēdior, di, gressus sum, (in, into, grādior, I step,) v. tr. dep.—*I enter, go into.**

initus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of ineo, q. v.

*injūria, æ, f., (in, against, jus, right,) —*injury, violence, wrong.**

*inquam, (cf. ἐρέπω, verbum, a word,) v. def.—*I say.**

*insēquor, qāi, sequūtus sum, (in, on or after, sequor, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow, follow after, pursue.**

insēquūtus, a, um, perf. part. of insēquor, q. v.

*insinūo, āre, āvi, ātum, (in, into, sinuo, I wind,) v. tr.—*I wind my way into, push forward into the open spaces of the enemy.* P. *insinūor, āri, ātus sum.**

*insisto, ēre, stiti, —, (in, into, sisto, I cause to stand,) v. intr.—*I press on, or forward, keep on one's way; set foot upon, leap upon.**

*instabiliſ, e, (in, not, stābilis, firm,) adj.—*changeable.**

*institūo, ēre, ūi, ūtum, (in, intensive, stātūo, I set up,) v. tr.—*I make, build, construct; determine, decide.* P. *institūor, ūi, ūtus sum.**

*institūtum, i. n., (institūo,) —*mode of life, manners, institutions.**

instructus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of instrūo, q. v.

*instruo, ēre, struxi, structum., (in, against, strūo, I join together,) v. tr.—*I draw up, marshall, draw up in battle array.* P. *instrūor, ūi, structus sum.**

*insuēfactus, a, um., (in, intensive, stēsco, I am wont, fēcio, I cause to do,) adj.—*accustomed, habituated.**

*insūla, æ, f., (in, on, salum, the sea, but better cf. νῆσος, Celtic ey,) —*an island.**

*intēger, gra, grum, (in not, tanq, perf. tētigi, I touch,) adj.—*sound, whole, untouched, unharmed.**

*intellectum est, perf. ind. unipers. from intelligo,—*it was perceived.**

*intelligo, ēre, lēxi, lectum, (inter, among, lego, I say,) v. tr.—*I perceive, understand, observe.* P. *intelligor, gi, intellectus sum.**

*inter, prep. with acc., (in, and adv. termin. ter,) —*among, between;* of a class of persons or things, inter se, mutually, one with another.*

*intercedō, ēre, cessi, cessum, (inter, among, cedo, I go,) v. tr.—*I exist.**

*interclūdo, ēre, clūsi, clūsum, (inter, among, clāudo, I shut,) v. tr.—*I cut off, hinder, shut out.* P. *interclūdor, di, clūsus sum.**

interclusus, a, um, perf. part.
pass. of *interclūdo*, q. v.

interdīco, ēre, dixi, dictum, (*inter*, among, *dico*, I say,) v. tr.—*I jor-
bit, prolibit, interdict*, P. *interdicōr*,
dīci, dictus sum.

intereā, (*inter*, among *is*, he,) adv.—*meanwhile, in the meantime.*

interfectus, a, um, perf. part. pass.
of *interficio*, q. v.

interficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, (*inter*, among, *fācio*, I cause to do,) v.,
tr.—*I kill, slay, destroy*, P. *inter-
ficiōr*, fici, fectus sum.

intērim, (*inter*, within, *is*, he,) adv.—*in the meantime, meanwhile.*

interior, ius; intimus, a, um,
comp. and sup. of *interus*, (*inter*)
adj.—*interior, less known, as a subs.
—the dwellers in the interior.*

intermissus, a, um, perf. part.
pass. of *interniutto*, q. v.

intermitto, ēre, misi, missum, (*inter*, between, *mitto*, I cause to go,) v.
tr.—*I discontinue, neglect; or time,
elapse, brevi tempore intermissio,
after a brief time had elapsed; of
space, intervene*, P. *intermittōr*, mit-
ti, missus sum.

interpono, ēre, pōsāi, pōsūtum,
(*inter*, between, *pōno*, I put,) v. tr.—*I interpose, intervene*. P. *interpōnōr*,
pōni, pōsūtum sum.

interpositus, a, um, perf. part.
pass. of *interpono*, q. v.

intervallum, i, n., (*inter*, between,
vallum, a mound,)—*an interval,
space, distance.*

intra, (contracted for, *intera*, from
interus.) adv.—*within, inside of.*

intrōitus, ūs, m., (*intro*, within,
eo, I go,)—*entrance, place of entrance,
passage.*

intūli, perf. ind. act. of *infēro*, q. v.

inūsitatōr, ius, comp. of *inūsitat-*
tus, a, um, q. v.

inūsitatūs, a, um, (*in*, not, *ūsita-*
tus, freq. from *utor*, much used,) adj.—*uncommon, unusual, strange, ex-
traordinary.*

inūtilis, e. (*in*, not, *ūtilis*, uscd.),
adj.—*unserviceable, useless.*

invēnīo, īre, vēni, ventum, (*in*, on,
vēnīo, I come,) v. tr.—*I find, discov-
er.* P. *invēnīor*, īri, ventus sum.

ipse, a, um., (*is*, he, *pse*, cf. *σφέ*.)
pron. dem.—*himself, herself, itself,
pl. themselves.*

is, ea, id, ejus, (*i*, personal pron.
stem,) pers. pron.—*he, it*, pl. *they;*
*is; that, pl. those; such, eā cēlēri-
tate with such speed; of such a kind.*

īta, (*is, ta*, dem. participle,) adv.—*so, thus, in this way.*

ītaque, (*ita*, so, que, and,) adv.—*and so, therefore.*

ītem, (*ita*,) adv.—*so, also, likewise.*

īter, *ītinēris*, n., (*eo*, I go,)—*a
way, a journey, a march.*

īvi, perf. ind. art. of *eo*, q. v.

J.

jācio, ēre, jēci, jaectum, (Sans. *ya*, I
cause to go.) v. tr.—*I cast, throwout.*
P. *jāctor*, jāci, jaectus sum.

jaectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of
jācio, q. v.

jam, (*is*, he,) adv.—*already, jam
ante, previously.*

jūbēo, ēri, jussi, jussum, v. tr.—*I
order, command, tell.* P. *jūbēor*,
ēri, jussus sum.

jādico, āre, āvi, ātum, (*jus*, right,
dico, I say,) v. tr.—*I deem, consider.*
P. *jādicator*, āri, ātus sum.

jūgum, i, n., (cf. *ζυγόν*, *ξεύγρυμα*,)
—*a yoke.*

jussi, perf. ind. art. of *jūbēo*, q. v.

L.

Lābērius, ii, m., *Laberius*, a Ro-
man name, *nomen.*

Lābiēnus, i, m., *Labienus*, a Ro-
man name, *nomen.*

lābor, ōris, m., (cf. *ἔλαβον*, stem
λαβ-)—*labour, toil, exertion.*

lābōrō, āre, āvi, ātum, (*tabor*,) v.
tr.—*I labour, exert myself, am in
trouble, danger or difficulty.* P. *lā-
bōrōr*, āri, ātus sum.

labrum, i, n., (*lambo*, I lick.)—*a
lip.*

lac, lactis, n., (cf. γάλα, γάλακτος,) *milk.*

lācessendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of lācessō, q. v.

lācessō, ēre, ivi, itum, (freq. or intens. from lācio, I allure.) v. tr.—*I provoke, exasperate, fall upon.* P. lācessor, cessi, lācessitus sum.

lāte, lātiūs, lātissime, (lātus, broad, cf. πλάτως,) adv.—*widely, broadly, longe lateque, far and wide.*

lātus, ēris, n., (cf. πλάτως)—*side; military, flank; latus apertum, the open flank, the right flank, because the shields were carried on the left arms, leaving the right side exposed; the right.*

laudāndus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of laudo, q. v.

laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (laus, praise,) v. tr.—*I praise, extol.* P. laudor, āri, ātus sum.

lēgātus, i, m., (lego, I choose,)—*an ambassador, envoy, a legate or military commander.*

lēgio, ūnis f., (lego, I collect, cf. λέγω,)—*a legion.*

lēgiōnāriūs, a, um, (legio,)—*legionary, belonging to the legion.*

lēnis, (cf. λεῖος, smooth,) adj.—*gentle, easy, moderate.*

lēnīter, lēnius, lēnissime, (lēnis,) adv.—*cautiously, moderately, carefully.*

lēpus, ūris, (cf. Sicilian λέπορις, collateral form of λαγώς,)—*a hare.*

libēraliter, libērālius, libēralissime, (liberālis, liberal,) adv.—*liberally, generously, graciously.*

libērandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of libēro, q. v.

libērē, libērius, liberrīme, (liber, cf. λείβω,) adv.—*freely, voluntarily, frankly.*

libēri, ūrum, m., (liber, free,)—*children.*

libērius, comp. of libēre, q. v.

libēro, āre, āvi, ātum, (liber, free,) v. tr.—*I liberate, set free, release from slavery.* P. libēror, āri, ātus sum.

lītērē, ūrum, f., (līno, I mark,)—*a written document, a letter.*

lītus, ūris, n.,—*the sea shore, beach, strand, opposed to rīpa, the bank of a river, and is thus defined by Cicero quā fluctus eluderet.*

lōcūs, i, m., but with pl. loca, (lōco, I place,)—*a place, spot, position.*

longe, ius, issime, (longus, long,) adv.—*far, for some distance.*

longinquīor, ius, comp. of longinus, q. v.

longinquus, a, um, (longus, long,) adj.—*far off, remote, distant.*

longitūdo, ūnis, f., (longus,)—*length.*

longus, a, um, adj.—*long; longa navis, a warship.*

Lucius, ūi, m., *Lucius*, a Roman proper name.

Lugotōrix, ūgis, m., *Lugotōrix*, a noble British chieftain, for whose story see ch. 22. v.

lūna, ū, f., (lūcīna, by contraction lūna,)—*the moon.*

lux, ūcis, f., (cf. obs. root λύκη, whence λύχνος, a lamp,) λύδος, a white stone; also Germ. leuchten, Eng. light,)—*light of day, daylight, dawn.*

M.

magnitūdo, ūnis, f., (magnus, great,)—*magnitude, size.*

magnopere, (magnus, great, opus, a work,) adv.—*greatly, exceedingly.*

magnus, a, um; major, us; maximus, a, um, (cf. μέγας,) adj.—*great, large; of value, great, high; loud, powerful; magna voce, with a loud voice.*

major, us, eomp. of magnus, q. v. of vessels, *of larger size.*

mandātūm, i, n., (māndo,)—*order, commission, mandate.*

maudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (mānus, a hand, do, I give or entrust,) v. tr.—*I commission, order, command; betake myself, as in fūge mandare, to betake themselves to flight.* P. mandor, āri, ātus sum.

Maudubratius, ūi, m., *Mandabra-*

tūs, a British chieftain placed by Caesar over the Trinobantes.

māne, adv.—*in the morning, early.*

mānus, ūs, f., (Sans. *ma*, I measure, cf. mētior,)—*a hand; a band of armed men; a corps of soldiers.*

māre, is, n.—*the sea.*

māritimus, a, um, (*mārte*,) adj.—*maritime, lying close to the sea; naval; māritimae res, maritime affairs.*

māteria, æ, f., (mater, a mother,)—*materials; timber; wood of all kinds.*

māturns, a, um, adj.—*early.*

maxime, sup. of magis, adv.—*chiefly, principally, especially.*

maximus, a, um., sup. of magnus, q. v.

mēdīterrāneus, a, um, (*medius*, middle, *terra*, the earth,) adj.—*inland, remote from the sea.*

mēdius, a, um., (cf. *μέσος*,) adv.—*mid, middle, of time and space.*

membrum, i, n.—*a limb, a member.*

mēmōriā, æ, f., (memor, mindful, cf. *μνημησκω*,)—*memory, tradition, remembrance.*

Mēnāpī, ūrum, m.,—*the Menapii*, a Belgic tribe between the Scheldt and Meuse.

mensura, æ, f., (mētior, I measure,)—*measurement, measure.*

mercātor, ōris, m., (mercor, I traffic,)—*a merchant, trader, opposed to capo, a retailer.*

mēridiānus, a, um, (*mēridies*,)—*mid-day; mēridiāno tempore, at mid-day.*

mēridies, ēi, f., (*medius*, middle, *dies*, a day.)—*mid-day, hence the sun being on the meridian, the south.*

mētēndi, gerund of mēto, q. v.

mēto, ēre, messui, messum, (cf. *ἀπάω*, with a epenthetic,) v. tr.—*I reap, mow, cut down a crop.*

mētus, ūs, m.,—*fear, dread, apprehension.*

mēus, a, um, (me, acc. of *ego*, cf. *μέ*.) adj.—*my.*

mīles, itis, m., (*mille*, a thousand, cf. *ὅμιλα*,)—*a soldier, a foot soldier.*

militāris, e, (*mīles*,) adj.—*military, warlike; res militāris, military affairs.*

mille, adj. num. indecl. *at about*; as a subs. in the part. *at*.

millia, ūrum, n., a *U. S. std.* always followed by a participle genitive.

mīnor, ūs, ūris, adj.—comp. of parvus,—*less.*

mīnus, (minor,) adv.—*less, the less, in a less degree.*

mīsi, per. indic. act. of mittio, q. v.

mittio, ēre, mīsi, missum, (causative form from *meo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I send.* P. mittor, mitti, missus sum.

mōbilātās, ātis, f., (*mōbilis*, from *mōveo*, I move,)—*mobility, rapidity.*

mōdīror, āri, ātus sum, (*modus*,) v. tr. dep.—*I manage, govern, regulate.*

mōdo, (*modus*,) adv.—*only, wi t si, if only, provided that.*

mōdus, i, m.,—*a way, manner, fashion, style.*

mollis, e, (mōvčo, that is mōvīls,) adj.—*soft.*

Mona, æ, f., *Mona*, now the Isle of Man.

iañōeo, ēre, ūi, itum, (cf. *memoriā* mens, the mind, *mentio*, me w̄ in, also *μνήσκω*,) v. tr.—*I instruct, tell, admonish.* P. moncor, ēri, n ūtus sum.

mons, utis, m., (*mineo*, ² stand out, project)—*a mountain, a hill.*

Mōrīni, ūrum, m.,—*the Mōrīni*, a people of Belgic Gaul.

mōrātus, a, um perf. pa t of moror, q. v.

mōrōr, āri, ātus sum, (*mōrīn*, delay,) v. intr. dep.—*I delay.*

mōrs, mortis, f., (*mōrīor* I die,)—*death.*

mōtus, ūs, m., (*mōveo*, I move,)—*a motion, revolution, tumult.*

multitūdo, inis, f., (*multus*,)—*multitude, a great number, a crowd of common people.*

multum, (*multus*,) adv.—*much, very much, greatly.*

multus, a, um, (old form *moltos*,

part of *moldre*, I increase,) adj.—*many*, of both persons and things.

muniō, ire, ivi and ii, itum, old form *movenio*, hence from *movenia*, walls,) v. tr.—*I fortify, defend, protect*, as with walls. P. *munior*, iri, itus sum.

mūnitio, ūnis, f., (*mūnīo*)—*a fortification, barrier, ramparts; a fortifying*.

mūnitus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *mūnio*, q. v.

N.

nactus, a, um, perf. part. of *nanciscor*, q. v.

nam, conj., introduces a reason for a previous statement—*for*.

namquā, conj., (*nam, que, and*,) = an emphatic confirmative word, = καὶ γάρ, hence *for indeed, for truly*.

nanciscor, cisci, *nactus sum*, (*nancio*, I get,) v. tr. dep.—*I get, acquire, obtain; get together; accidentally, light upon.*

nascor, ci, *natus sum*, (cf. γέννάω, and old form *gnascor*,) v. intr. dep.—*I am born, of persons; am produced, of things.*

natiō, ūnis, f., (*natus*, born)—*a nation, people; race.*

natura, ū, f., (*natus*,)—*nature.*

natus, a, um, perf. part. of *nascor*, q. v.

nauta, ū, m., (contracted for *nāvita*, a sailor, cf. ναύτης.)—*a sailor.*

nāvalis, e, (*nāvis*,) adj.—*of or belonging to ships, naval.*

nāvīandum, gerund of *nāvīgo*, q. v.

nāvīgātio, ūnis, f., (*nāvis*, a ship, *ago*, I lead,)—*navigation, voyage, sailing.*

nāvīgiūm, ii, n., (*nāris*, *āgo*,) —*a vessel, ship.*

nāvīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*nāvis*, *āgo*,) v. tr.—*I sail, navigate, set sail.* P. *nāvīgor*, āri, atus sum.

nāvis, is, f., (cf. ναῦς,)—*a ship, vessel; nāvis longa, a war ship; nāvis ὀνεīaria, a transport; nāves con-scendere, to embark.*

nē, conj.—*that not, lest; adv. not; ne..quidem, not..even.* It is the primitive negative adv. cf. νή, Anglo-Saxon *na*, old English *ne*.

nēc, contracted form of *neque*, q.v.
necessārio, (*necessāriūs*, *neces-sary*,) adv.—*necessarily, unavoidably*
nēesse, (*nec*; neither, *cēdo*, I yield,) adj. indecl.—*inevitable, necessary, indispensable.*

nēgōtiūm, ii, n., (*nec*, neither, *ōtium*, *ease*,)—*difficulty, trouble, pains.*

nēquaquam, (*ne, not, quicquam*, any,) adv.—*in no wise, not at all.*

nēque, conj., (*nē, not, que*, and, contracted *nec*, q. v.)—*and not; ne-que..neque, neither..nor; nec..nec, neither..nor.*

nēmo, m., (*nē, not, homo*, a man; the only cases used are nom., dat. and acc., the gen. and abl. are supplied by *nullus*,)—*no one, nobody, no man.*

neu, conj. (contracted for *neve*,)—*nor.*

nihil, n. indecl., (*ne, not, hilum*, a trifle,)—*nothing.*

nisi, conj., (*ni, unless, si, if*,)—*un-less; except that, save only.*

nōbilis, e, (*nosco*, I know, cf. γνῶναι,) adj.—*noble, noted, celebrat-ed.*

nōcō, ēre, ūi, cītum, (cf. *nēco*, I kill, both from Sans. *nac*, to perish,) v. intr.—*I harm, hurt, injure.* P. *nōcētur*, *nōcēri*, *nōcītum*.

noctū, (*nox*, night,) adj.—*pertain-ing to the night, by night.*

nōmen, ūnis, n., (*nosco*, I know,)—*a name.*

non, (old form *nocnum*, also *ne-num*; hence from *nē*, not, unuu, one; cf. our English *naught*, and Saxon *naht*, for *ne-aht*,)—*not.*

nondūn, (*non*, not, *dūm*, yet,) adv.—*not yet.*

nōnullus, a, um, (*non*, not, *nul-lus*, none,) adj.—*some, several.*

nōnus, a, um, (*nōvēnus*, from *nōrem*, nine,) adj. num.—*ninth.*

nos, *nostrūn*, (cf. νῷ, Sans. *nau-pl* or *ego*,—*we.*

nosco, cre, nōvī, nōtum, (cf. γνῶσκω, and old form *gnosco*.) v. tr.—*I know, gain a knowledge of, become acquainted with.* P. noscor, nosci, nōtus sum.

noster, tra, trum, (*nos*), adj.—*our; our men.*

nōtissimus, a, um, (*nōtus*,) sup. of *notus*,—*known, well acquainted with.*

nōtus, a, um, perf. part. of nosco, q. v.

nōtus, a, um, (cf. γνῶσκω,) adj.—*known.*

nōvissimus, a, um, sup. of *novus*, q. v.

nōvitās, ātis, f., (*nōvus*)—*novelty, strangeness, unusualness.*

nōvus, a, um, (cf. νέος,) adj.—*new, fresh.*

nox, noctis, f., (cf. νύξ)—*night, darkness.*

nūlius, a, um, (*ne, not, ullus, any,*) adj.—*none, no one, not any.*

nūmēras, i, m., (cf. νῦμις, old form of *numinus*, νόμος, *coin*, from νέμω,)—*a number.*

nūmimus, i, m., (old form *nāmūs*, cf. νόμος, νέμω,)—*money.*

nūnciātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *nuncio*, q. v.

nūnciō, āre, āvi, ātum, (*nūnē, now, cō, I call forth,*) v. tr.—*I announce, make known, inform.* P. nuncior, āri, ātus sum.

nūncius, ii, m., (*nuncio*,) a messenger, *courier.*

nāquam, (nē, not, unquam, ever,) adv.—*never.*

nūtas, iis, m., nōtō, I nod, cf. νεύω, I assent by a nod,)—*command, will, nod.*

O.

ob, prep. with acc., *for, on account of.*

objēctus, a um, perf. part. pass. of *objicio*, q. v.

objicio, āre, jeci, jectum, (*ob, in the way of, jecō, I cast,*) v. tr.—*I lie in the way of, present to view.* P. objector, jecō, jectus sum.

obses, idis, m., (*ob, sedeo, I sit,*)—*a hostage.*

obtempēro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ob, in accordance, tempēro, I regulate*) v. tr.—*I comply with, submit to.*

obtinēo, āre, tñūi, tentum, *ob, from, tēnēo, I hold,*) v. tr.—*I hold, gain, get possession of, acquire.* P. obtinēor, ēri, tentus sum.

occāsus, ūs, m., (*ob, cado, I fall,*)—*a setting, going down, as of the sun, &c.*

occīdens, ntis, pres. part. of *occidō*, q. v.

occīdo, āre, cīdi, —, (*ob, cado, I fall,*)—v. intr.—*I set, go down, as of the sun &c.*

occīdo, āre, cīdi, cīsum (*ob, cado, I cut,*) v. tr.—*I kill, slay, cut off.* P. occidor, cīdi, cīsus sum.

occūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*freq. from occūlo, I cover up, ob, and cēlō, I conceal,*)—*I hide, conceal, secrete.* P. occultor, āri, ātus sum.

occūpātiō, ūnis, f., (*occūpo,)*—*occupation, employment.*

occupātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *occūpo*, q. v.

occūpo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ob, cāpō,*) v. tr.—*I employ, occupy.* P. occupor, āri, ātus sum.

occurro, āre, curri, cursum, (*ob, curro, I run,*) v. intr.—*I meet with.*

ōcēanūs, i, m., (cf. ὥκεανός, from ὥκης, rāw,)—*the ocean.*

octīgenti, w, a, (*octō, eight, centum, a hundred,*) adj. num.—*eight hundred.*

octō, (cf. ὀκτώ, Sans. ashtau), adj. num. indecl.—*eight.*

octōdēsim, (*octō, eight, deceim. ten,*) adj. num. indecl.—*eighteen.*

octōginta, (*octō, eight, ginta = κοντά, ten,*) adj. num. indecl.—*eighty.*

ōculūs, i, m., (*ōkklalos, Bwot. for ὄκκος, an eye,*)—*the eye.*

officīum, ii, n., (*ob, fācio, I make,*)—*duty, part.*

omniō, (*omnis,*) adv.—*altogether, entirely; with numerals, in all.*

omnis, e, adj.—*all, every.*

ōnērāriūs, a, um, (*onus,*) adj.—*only in the expression oneraria nāvis—*a trans-ort, a ship of bur-den.**

ōnus, ūs, n.—*a load, a burden.*

ópéra, æ, f., (*opus*,) — *tasks, labour, work.*

ópinio, onis, f., (*opiner*, I believe,) — *belief, opinion, conjecture.*

óportet, óportuit, óportére, (*opus*, need,) v. unipers. intr. — *it is necessary, one must.*

ópidum, i, n, (*ops*, aid, do, I give,) — *a town.*

opportūne, ius, issime, (*opportunitus*,) adv. — *seasonably, opportunely.*

opportūnissimus, a, um, sup. of opportūnus, q. v.

opportūnus, a, um, (*ob, portus*, a harbour,) adj. — *fit, convenient.*

oppressus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of opprino, q. v.

oprīmo, ère, pressi, pressum, (*ob, premo*, I press,) v. tr. — *I weigh down, overcome.* P. opprimor, primi, pres. sus sum.

oppugno, ère, ávi, átam, (*ob, pugno*, I fight,) v. tr. — *I attack, assault, storm; capture.* P. oppugnor, ári, átus sum.

optimus, a, um., sup of bonus, q. v., (*opto*, I prefer.)

ópus, éris, n., — *work, natura et opere, by nature and art.*

óra, æ, f., (*os*, the mouth,) — *the shore, coast; country along the coast.*

órator, óris, m., (*oro*, I ask,) — *speaker, envoy; ambassador charged with a verbal message.*

ordo, inis, m., (*ordior*, I lay the warp,) — *line or rank of soldiers; troop, band; incertis ordinibus, by their tumultuary bands.*

óriens, ntis, pres. part. of orior, — *rising.*

órior, oriri, ortus sum, (cf. óriuμι, órtvē, Germ. reichen, Eng. reach,) v. intr. dep. — *I appear, become visible.*

ortus, a, um, perf. part. of órior. q. v.

ostendo, óre, di, sum, (*ob, lèndo*, I stretch, cf. reiω,) v. tr. — *I expose to view, exhibit, display; make known, declare.* P. ostendor, di, tensus sum.

P.

pábūlandum, gerund of pábulor, q. v.

pábálátor, óris, m., (*pabulor*,) — *fordayer.*

pábúlor, ári, átus sum, (*paseor*, I feed,) v. tr. dep. — *I seek fodder, forage.*

págus, i, m., (*pascor*, I feed, hence a feeding place or common,) — *a canton, district, section.*

píus, údis, f., (cf. πήλος,) — *a marsh, swamp, morass.*

pár, páris, adj. — *equal.*
párandas, a, um, fut. part. pass. of páro, q. v.

párens, entis, m., (*pário*, I beget,) — *a parent.*

páro, áre, ávi, átum, (cf. φέρω,) — *I make ready, prepare.* P. páror, ári, átus sum.

pars, rtis, f., — *a part; place, section; side.*

passus, ús, m., (*pando*, I extend,) — *a pace, step; pace = five Roman feet.*

pátiōr, páti, passus sum, (cf. ἐπαθον,) v. tr. dep. — *I suffer, allow, permit, I bear up against.*

paucitas, átis, f., (*paeueus*,) — *fewness, paucity.*

paukus, a, um, (cf. πάυπος,) adj. — *few; pauci, órum, m., — few, a few.*

paulátium, (*paulus*, little, small, cf. πάυπος,) adv. — *by degrees, gradually.*

paulisper, (*paulus*, per, very,) adv. — *a little while, for a short time.*

paulo, (*paulus*,) adv. — *by a little, somewhat.*

paulílum, (*paulus*,) adv. — *a little distance.*

paulum, (*paulus*,) adv. — *a little way, somewhat.*

pax, pácis, f., (cf. pactus, from paciscor, I make a bargain, πήγγυμι, also, pango,) — *peace.*

pécus, óris, n., (cf. the root pac or pay, meaning I bind, hence stalled animals,) — *cattle.*

pédes, itis, m., (*pes*, eo, I go,) — *a foot soldier, hence infantry.*

pedester, tris, e, (*pedes*,) adj. — *on foot, pedestrian, on land.*

pellis, is, f., (cf. πέλλα, Germ. Fell, Pelz, Eng. pell,) — *skin of any animal.*

pello, ère, péluli, pulsuum, (cf.

πάλλω, originally **βάλλω**,) v. tr.—*I drive back, discomfit, rout.* P. *pellor, pelli, pulsus sum.*

peudo, ēre, pēpendi, pensum, (*pen-^{dō}*, I hang, but some say *pāna*, a fine, cf. *ποινή*, *do*, I give,) v. tr.—*I pay.* P. *pendor, di, pensus sum.*

per, prep. with acc., (cf. *περά, περώ*)—*throu' hout; along;* as the a:ent, *bh*; *throu'jh.*

percontatio, ōnis f., (*per*, through, *contor*,, I doubt,)—*enquiry, questioning,*

percurro, ēre, curri, cursum,) *per, curro*, I run,) v. intr.—*I run along.*

perdūeo, ēre, duxi, ductum, (*per, duco*, I lead,) v. tr.—*I lead, bring, or conduct, a person or thing.* P. *perdūcor, ei, ductus sum.*

přequito, āre, āvi, ātum, (*per, equito*, I ride) v. tr.—*I ride hither and thither, I ride throu'jh.* P. *přequistor, āri, ātus sum.*

pere exiguuus, a, um., (*per*, very, *extimus*, small,) adj.—*very small, very little.*

perfero, ferre, tāli, lātum, (*per, fero*, I bear,) v. tr.—*I announce, convey, news, I carry.* P. *perféror, ferri, latus sum.*

perfūga, x, m., (*perfūgio*, I flee,)—*a deserter, to an enemy.*

přicálum, f., n., (*per, eo, 1 go*),—*an experiment, attempt, risk, hazard, danger, peril.*

perlātus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of *perfero*, q. v.

permānō, ēre, mansi, mansum, (*per, minēo*, I remain,) v. intr.—*I persevere, hold fast to, persist.*

permissus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of *permittō*, q. v.

permittō, ēre, mīsl, missum, (*per, mittō*, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I entrust, commit, grant.* P. *permittor, ti, missus sum.*

permotus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of *permōvō*, q. v.

permōvō, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *sper, móvo*, I move,) v. tr.—*I excite, stir up, rouse up, move deeply.* P. *permōvōr, ēri, mōtus sum.*

perpaucus. a. um., (*per, very,*

paucus, cf. *παῦpos*, few, little,) adj.—*very, few.*

perpētuus, a, um., (*per, pēto, I seek,*) adj.—*continuous; in perpetuum, perpetually.*

persēquor, qui, sequūtus, (*per, sē quor*, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow up, pursue.*

perrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, (*per, rumpo*, I burst,) v. tr.—*I break through, force my way through.* P. *perrumpor, pi, ruptus sum.*

perspectus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of *perspicō*, q. v.

perspicō, ēre, spexi, spectum, (*per, spieō*, I see, cf. *σκέπτομαι*,) v. tr.—*I examine, note, ascertain, explore, observe; perceive, see.* P. *perspicior, spiei, spectus sum.*

perterritō, ēre, terrui, territum, (*per, very much, terreo*, I terrify,) v. tr.—*I frighten, or terrify thoroughly.* P. *perterrētor, ēri, ritus sum.*

perterritus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of *perterritō*, q. v.

perturbātō, ōnis, f., (*per, very much, turbo*, I disturb, cf. *θόρυβος*.)—*disorder, disquietude, confusion.*

pertarbatus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of *perturbo*, q. v.

perturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*per, turbo*, I disturb, cf. *θόρυβόω*.) v. tr.—*I confuse, disturb, throw into disorder, or confusion.* P. *perturbor, āri, ātus sum.*

pervenīo, īre, vēni, ventum, (*per, venīo*, I come,) v. intr.—*I come to, reach; arrive at.*

pēs, pēdis, m., (cf. *πούς*, Sans. *pad*, to go)—*a foot; pēdem, referre, to treat; pē illibis, on foot, afoot.*

pētendō, a, um., fut. part. pass. of *pēto*, q. v.

pēto, ēre, petivi, and li, pētitum, (cf. *πέτω*, *πέτω*.) v. tr.—*I beg, ask, request, desire.* P. *pētor, ti, pētitus sum.*

plānus, a, um., (cf. *πλάξ*.) adj.—*flat, level, plāne.*

plēnus, a, um., (*plēo*, 1 fill, *πληπλημι*.) adj.—*full,*

plērumque, (*plērus*, from *pleus*, old form of *plus*.) adv.—*for the most*

part, commoniy, very often.
plumbum, i, n., (cf. μόλυβδος)—
lewi; p. inno in a'bum, *tin*,

purimis, a, um., sap. of *multus*, q. v.—*quam plurimas, as many as possible.*

plus, plūris, (old form *pleus*. from *plico*, I fill,) adj.—comp of *multus*, q. v.; in the pl. *very many, several.*

pollicēor, tri. *licitus sum, potis, able, licet, I offer,*) v. tr. dep.—*I make an offer, promise, engage.*

pollicitus, a, um, perf. part. of *pollicēor*, q. v.

pondēs, eris, n., (*pendo*, I weigh.)—*weight.*

pōpulus, i, m., (cf. πολύς, and the old for a *pōpulus*)—*the people; Populus Romanus, the Roman people;* as the supreme authority.

porta, æ, f., (*porto*, I carry,)—*a gate*

porto, are, āvi, ātum, (cf. πορεύεσθαι, πόρος, περασθαι) v. tr.—*to carry, convey.* P. *portor*, āri, ātus sum,

portus, ūs, m., (*porto*,)—*a harbour, port.*

possim, posse, potūi, (potis, able, sum, I am,) v. intr.—*I can, am able, have power to do.*

post, (quasi, *pone, est,*) prep. with acc.—*behind*; *after, subsequent to, on.*

postea, (*post, is, he,*) adv.—*afterwards.*

posterus, a, um., (*post*), a'lj.—*subsequent, next.*

postridēz, (*posterus, dies,*) adv.—*on the day after, the next day.*

postūlo, are, āvi, ātum, (*posco, I demand,*) v. tr.—*I demand, require.* P. *postulor*, āri, ātus sum.

potūi, perf. ind. of *possim*, q. v.

preceps, cipitis, (*præ, before, caput, the head,*) a'lj.—*dowahill, precept, thesis.*

preclūdo, ēre, clūsi, clūsum, (*præ, before, cludo, I shut,*) v. tr.—*I shut out, stop up.* P. *precludor*, di, clūs us sum.

preclūsus, a, um, perf. part. pass of *precludo*, q. v.

præda, æ, f., *plunder, booty, pillage.*

prælundi, gerund of *prædor*, q. v.
prædicō, are, āvi, ātum, (*præ, before, dico, I proclaim,* cf. δικηνυμι,) v. tr.—*I notify, publish abroad.* P. *prædicator*, āri, ātus sum.

prædor, āri, ātus sum, (*præda,*) v. tr. dep.—*I plunder, rob, village.*

præram, imp. ind. of *præsum*, q. v.
præfēctus, i, m., (*præficio,*)—*a commander, prefect.*

præficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, (*præ, over, facio, I do,*) v. tr.—*I appoint any one to the command over, I place in authority.* P. *præfector*, fici, fatus sum.

præfigo, figēre, fixi, fixum, (*præ, before, figo,*) v. tr.—*I set on en't, place in front.* P. *præfigor*, figi, fixus sum.

præfixus, a, um, perf. part. of *præfigo*, q. v.

præmitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, (*præ, before, mitto, I send,*) v. tr.—*I send on, despatch in advance.* P. *præmittor*, mitti, missus sum.

præpāro, are, āvi, ātum, *præ, before, pāro, I make ready,*) v. tr.—*I prepare, or make ready by forehand.* P. *præparor*, āri, ātus sum.

præsidium, ii, n., (*præsideo, I guard—defence, protection, guard.*

præsto, are, stiti, stitum, (*præ, before, sto, I stand,*) v. intr.—*I discharge, perform, fulfil; show, exhibit, manifest.*

presum, fui, esse, (*præ, before, sum, I am,*) v. intr.—*I am set over, rule over, govern, take the lead.*

preter, prep. with acc., (*præ and ady, termination ter, cf. inter,*)—*except, excepting, save.*

pretēra, (*preter, is, he,*)—*beyond that.*

prēmo, ēre, pressi, pressum, v. tr.—*I press hard upon, pursue closely, rowd.* P. *prēmor*, mi, pressus sum.

pridē, (*prior, former, ; dies, a day*)—*on the day before.*

primo, (*primus*) adv.—*at first, at
the beginning.*

primas, a, um, (*pris, obs. whence
prior, pridem,*) adv.—*first, primus
lucē, at dawn.*

primum, (*primus*) adv.—*in the
first place, first of all.*

princeps, *ipis, m.,* *primus; capio,*
I take,—cautain, lead in man.

prior, us, (comp. without pos., sup.
primus, q. v.) adj.—*former, previous,
prior.*

pristinus, a, um, (*pris, obs. see
primus*)—*former, previous.*

prius quam, (*prius, former, quam*,
from quis, quæ, quid,) adv.—*before
that, before.*

privatus, a, m., (*prius, one's
own*)—*private, of or belonging to
individuals.*

pro, prep. with abl., (old form *posi*,
also, *po*, as in *pono*; *ne et. dicit. form.*,
proti, fem, *prat. i. e. p̄c.*)—*before, in
front of; conformably to; for; in
place of, instead of.*

prōbo, ēre, āvi, ātum, (*prōbus*,
excellent,) v. tr.—*I test, am satisfied
with, approve.* P. *prōbor*, āri, ātus
sum.

prōcēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, (*pro*,
before, *cēdo, I go,*) v. intr.—*I advance,
issue, go out from,*

prōcul, (*pro forward, celo, cf.*
κελλω, I urge,) adv.—*at a distance,
remote, distant.*

prōclivis, *e.*, (*pro, forward, clivus*,
cf. *elīo*, and *κλίνω, a hill,*) adj.—*sloping, steep.*

prōdo, ēre, didi, dītum,) *pro*, in
place of, *do, I give,*) v. tr.—*I betray,
abandon, give up; I hand down,
transmit.* P. *prōdor*, di, dītus sum.

prōdeco, ēre, duxi, ductum, (*pro*,
forward, *dūco, I lead,*) v. tr.—*I pro-
long, protract.* P. *prōdūcor*, dūci,
ductus sum.

prōelium, *fi, n.,* (*grae, before, eo,*
I go; cf. πρυλέες, Il. v. 574,)—*a
battle, combat, engagement.*

prōfectus, a, um, perf. part. pass.
of *prōficiscor*, q. v.

prōficiscor, si, fectus sum, (*pro*,
forward, *fūciscor, incep. of fūcio, I*

cause to do,) v. intr. dep.—*I set out,
march, proceed.*

prōgrēdior, di, gressus sum, (*pro*,
forward, *grādior, I step,*) v. intr. dep.—*I go forward, advance.*

prōgressus, a, um, perf. part. of
pr. *grediōr*, q. v.

prōfīcēo, ēre, ū, itum, (*pro*, in
front of, *habeo, I have,*) v. tr.—*I pre-
vent, hinder, prohibit.* *dispend,*
protect. P. *prōhibitor*, ēri, itus sum.

prōhibitus, a, um, perf. part. pass.
of *prōhibeo*, q. v.

prōjicō, ēro, ēci, jectum, (*pro*,
forward, *jēcio, I hurl,*) v. tr.—*with
sc. I throw myself, rush;* ex navi
prōjicōre, to let ip out of the ship. P.
prōjicitor, jici, jectu; sum.

prōmissas, a, um, perf. part. pass.
of *prōmittō*, q. v.

prōmittō, ēre, misi, missum, (*pro*,
in front of, *mittō, I cause to go,*) v. v.
tr.—*I let hang down, let grow.* P.
promittor, ti, missus sum.

prōpe, neut. of obs. adj. *prōpis*,
near, aly.—*nearly, almost.*

prōpello, ēre, pāli, pulsam, (*pro*,
forward, *pēllo, collatera, with celo, I
urge,*) v. tr.—*I drive out, expel.* P.
prōpello, li, pulsus sum.

prōnēquēs, a, um, (*prōpe, near,*)
adj.—*near, close by.*

prōpias, (*prōpe,*) adv.—*nearer.*

prōpter, (*prōpiter*, from *prōpe*,)
prep. with acc.—*on account of, by
reason of, because of.*

prōpterea, (*prōpiter, is,*) conj.—*ge-
netically followed by quod, because
tua, for the reason that.*

prōpugno, ēre, āvi, ātum, (*pro*, be-
fore, *pūgno, I fight,*) v. tr.—*I make
a sally or sortie, I rush out to fight.* P.
prōpugnor, āri, ātus sum.

prōsequor, sēqui, sēquūtus sum,
(*pro, sequor, I follow,*) v. tr. dep.—*I
pursue, follow after.*

prospectus, ūs, m., (*prospicio, I
see at a distance,*)—*view, sight.*

prōtinus, (*pro, forward, tenus, up
to as far as,*) adv.—*immediately,
directly, instantly, forthwith.*

prōvectus, a, um, perf. part. pass.
of *prōvō*, q. v.

prōvēho, ēre, vēxi, vectum, (*pro*, forward, *vēho*, I carry,) v. tr.—*I drive out*, as of a ship by the wind; *waft, carry forward*. P. prōvēhor, hi, vectus sum.

prōvídeo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, (*pro*, before, *vīdeō*, I see,) v. tr.—*I look after, provide*. P. prōvídeor, ēri, vīsus sum.

proximus, a, um., (*prop-simus*, from *prope*, near,) adj. sup. of *prope*, —*nearest, next*.

Publius, iī, m., (old form Poplius, hence, *populus*, the people)—*Publius*, a Roman praenomen.

pīgna, w, f., (*pugno*, cf. πύξ, πυγμή)—*a battle, contest, manner of fighting*.

pugnandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of *pugno*, q. v.

pugnatum est, perf. in l. pass. unipers. from *pugno*,—*it was fought, they fought*.

pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (see *pugna*.) v. tr.—*I fight, engage in battle, contend*. P. pugnor, īri, ātus sum.

pulsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *pello*, q. v.

pulvis, īris, m., (probably from *pulsus*, beaten, anything beaten fine,) —*dust*.

pūto, āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. *pūtus*, clean, from common stem *pūto*.) v. tr.—*I reckon, value, esteem*. P. pūtor, īri, ātus sum.

Q.

quā, (*qui*, who,) adv.—*at or in which place, where*.

quadraginta, (*quatuor*, *ginta*=*kovta*, ten.) adj. num, indecl,—*forty*.

questor, īris, ni., (*querō*, I ask, seek,)—*questor*, a Roman officer, who in the provinces collected imposts, provided pay and provisions for the troops, and in the absence of the governor sometimes performed his functions, the *questores militares*.

quam, (*qui*, who,) conj.—*after comparative words—than; with superlative words and the verb possum, as; quā u. plurimas, as many as pos-*

*sible, quas possit uiceat civitates, as many states as—; after designation of time, *after, since, post quartam diem, quam, on the fourth day, after*.*

quamprimum, (*qui*, and *primus*, first,) adv.—*as soon as possible*.

quantus, a, um., (*qui*, = Sans. *kas*, who,) a lj.—*how great, how much; as a subs. in neut. followed by a Gen. as great as, as much as; tantum ... quantum, so much—as*.

quatūor, (cf. Sans. *chatur*, *Æol. nīvipes*, Att. *tēorāpes*, Germ. *vier*,) alj. num. indecl.—*fo r.*

que, (cf. *rē*.) conj.—*and; with et-or repeated que—que, both—and, as well—as*.

quēror, quēri, questus sum, v. tr. dep.—*I complain*.

questus, a, um, perf. part. of **quēror**, q. v.

qui, **quæ**, **quod**, pron. rel.—*who, which, what, that; at the beginning of a clause or sentence, and this, pl. and these; this, pl. these; in dep. clauses, what, what sort of; with antecedent omitted, he who; after idem, or par, often best rendered by us.*

quicquam, see *quisquam*.

quicquid, see *quisquis*.

quicunque, *quæcumque*, *quodcumque*, (*qui*, with indef. suffix, *cumque*.) pron. dein.—*whatever, whatsoever*.

quidem, (*qui*, dem. ending *dem*.) adv.—*indeed, ne—quidem, not even*.

quīngenti, w, a., (*quīngue*, five, *centum*, a hundred,) adj. num.—*five hundred*.

quinquo, (cf. *πέντε*.) adj. num.—*five*.

quintus, a, um., (*quinque*.) adj.—*fifth*.

Quintus, i, m.—*Quintus*, a Roman praenomen.

quisquam, *quæquam*, *quidquam*, or *quicquam*, (*qui*, *quam*.) pron. indef.—*any one, any person; anything*.

quisque, *quæque*, *quodque*, (*quis*, *que*.) pron. indef.—*every, each; what ever*.

quisquis, —, quodquod, or quid-
quid, (*quis reduplicated*.) pron. indef.
—*whoever, whatever; whatsoever.*

quō, (*qui*,) adv.—*to which place,*
whether; in which place, where; by
means of which.

quoad, (old form *quom-ad*, hence
to *which*,) conj.—*until, till.*

quod, (*qui*, acc. sing. neut.), conj.,
—*because; inasmuch as.*

quōmīnus, (*qui, minor*,) conj.—
after verbs of hindering, restraining,
holding back, &c.—*from; that, not.*

quot, (*quōties*, how many,) adj. in-
decl.—*as many as.*

quōtidianus, a, um, (*quōtus, dies*,)
adv.—*daily, day to day.*

quotidiē, (*quōtus, dies*,) adv.—
every day, daily.

quam, (old form *quom*,) conj.—
when; since; although.

R.

rādo, čre, rāsi, rāsum, v. tr.—*I*
share off with a razor. P. rādor,
rāli, rāsus sum.

rārus, a, um, adj.—*thin, hence of*
persons, far apart, scattered, dis-
persed.

rāsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of
rādo, q. v.

rātio, ūnis, f., (*reor*, I think,)—
plan, procedure.

rēbelliō, ūnis, f., (*re, again, bello*,
I wage war,)—*revolt, rebellion.*

rēcens, utis, adj.—*fresh, vigorous.*

rēceptus, ūs, m., (*recipio*, I get
again)—*means of retreat, retreat.*

rēcipio, čre, cēpi, ceptum, (*re, back*
or *again, capio*, I take,) v. tr.—*I take*
back, regain; admit, receive; with
acc. sc., I recover; also regain; also
betake; also withdraw. P. rēcipior,
cēpi, ceptus sum.

rēdō, ire, iū and iūi, itum, (*re, back*,
or *epenthetic, eo, I go*,) v. intr.—*I re-*
turn, return from.

rēdūtus, ūs, m., (*redeo*,)—*a means*
of returning, return.

rēdūco, čre, duxi, duetum, (*re,*
again, duco, I lead,) v. tr.—*I bring*

back, conduct back. P. rēdūcor, dū-
ci, ductus sum.

rēfectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of
rēficio, q. v.

rēfēro, ferre, tāli, lātum, (*re, back*,
fero, I bear,) v. tr. with pedem, as a
military term,—*I withdraw, retreat;*
of vessels, bear back, drive back. P.
rēfēror, ferri, rēlātus sum.

rēficiendus, a, um, fut. part. pass.
of rēficio, q. v.

rēficio, čre, fēci, fectum, (*re, again*,
facio, I make,) v. tr. of vessels,—*I*
repair, refit, put in condition again,
renew. P. rēficior, fici, fectus sum.

rēgio, ūnis, f., (*rejo*, I direct,)—*a*
territory, region.

regnum, i, n., (*rego*, I rule,—*a*
kingdom, chief power, kingly power.

rejicō, čre, jēci, jectum, (*re, again*,
jacio, I hurl,) v. tr.—*of vessels, I am*
driven back, cast away, founder.

P. rējicitor, jici, jectus sum.

rēlictus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of
relinquo, q. v.

rēlinquo, čre, līqui, lietum, (*re*,
again, linquo, I leave,) v. tr.—*I leave;*
leave behind; leave behind, one's self
by moving away. Relinquebatur, it
remained. P. rēlinquor, qui, rēlictus
sum.

rēliquus, a, um, (*relinquo*,) adj.—
remaining; often joined with a subs.
then signifying the rest of.

rēmāneō, čre, mānsi, mānsum, (*re*,
again, maneo, I remain,) v. intr.—*I*
remain, stay behind.

rēmīgandi, gerund of *rēmīgo*, q. v.

rēmīgo, are, āvi, ātum, (*remus*, an
ear, ago, I draw,) v. intr.—*I row.*

rēmīgro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*re, back*,
mīgro, I migrate,) v. tr.—*I remove,*
return. P. rēmigror, āri, ātus sum.

rēmissus, a, um, (*re, baek, mitto*,
I send,) adj.—*mild, gentle.*

rēmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of
remitto, q. v.

rēmitto, čre, misi, missum, (*re*,
baek, mitto, I send,) v. tr. *I send*
back. P. remittor, ti, missus sum.

rēmōvēo, čre, mōvi, mōtum, (*re*,
back, mōvēo, I move,) v. tr.—*I re-*

more; withdraw. P. rēmōyēor, ēri, motus sum.

rēmus, i. m. (cf. ἐρεμός)—*an oar.*

rēnuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, *tre*, again, *nuncio*, I announce,) v. tr.—*I report, bring back word; announce.* P. rēnuncior, āri, ātus sum.

rēpello, īre, pūli, pulsūm, *īre*, again, *pello*, I drive,) v. tr.—*I drive back, repel, repulse.* P. rēpellor, pelli, pulsus sum.

rēpente, (*rēpens*, sudden,) adj.—*suddenly, unexpectedly.*

rēpentinus, a, um, (*repens*, sudden,) adj.—*sudden, hasty, unlooked for, unexpected.*

rēpērio, īre, pēri, pertum, (*re*, again, *āperio*, I open,) v. tr.—*I find out, discover; come upon.* P. reperior, īri, pertus sum.

rēpertus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *reperio* q. v.

rēporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*re*, again, *portu*, I carry,) v. tr.—*I carry back, bring back.* P. reportor, āri, ātus sum.

rēpulsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *repello*, q. v.

res, ēi, f., (cf. ρῆμα, ρέω)—*a thing, res militaris, military affairs; res maritima, maritime affairs; res frumentaria, provisions.*

respublica, reipublice, f., (*res*, a thing, *publicus*, relating to the state,) —*the public.*

rētuli, perf. ind. act. of *refero*, q. v.
rēvertor, ti, versus sum, (*re*, back, *vertor*, I turn,) v. intr. dep.—*I return, come back.*

rēvōco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*re*, back, *vōeo*, I call,) v. tr.—*I recall, call back, summon back.* P. rēvōcor, āri, ātus sum.

rex, rēgis, m., (*rego*, I rule,)—*king, chieftain.*

ripa, ā, f.,—*a bank*, of a river or stream.

Rōmāni, ūrum, m., *the Romans.*

Rōmānus, a, um, alj.—*Roman.*

rōta, āe, f., (cf. Sans. *rathā*, chariot.)—*a wheel.*

Rufus, i. m., (*rufus*, red,)—*Rufus, a Roman cognomen.*

versus, (*re*, again, *versus*, turned,) a lv.—*again, a second time, anew; back again.*

a lv.—*again, a second time, anew; back again.*

S.

Sābinus, i. m., (*Sabinus*, a Sabine,) —*Sabinus, Quintus Titurius, one of Caesar's lieutenants.*

sāgitta, āe, f.,—*an arrow.*

sātis, satius, satissime, (contracted sat,) adj.—*enough, sufficient; as an adv. sufficiently.*

sāp̄ha, ā, f., (cf. σκάπτω, σκάφη,) a skiff, a light boat.

scribo, īre, scripsi, scriptum, (cf. γράφω,) v. tr.—*I write, of a letter, or other document.* P. scribor, bi, scriptus sum.

sēcundus, a, m., (sēquor, I follow,) adj.—*favourable; propitious; num. second.*

sed, (Archaic forms *se*, *sene*, hence se. acc. of *sui* and *ne* intensive,) conj.—*but, but yet.*

Sēgōnax, ācis, m.—*Segonax* one of the four kings of Cantium, under Cassivelaunus.

Sēgontiāci, ūrum, m., *The Segontiāci*, a British tribe, according to Richard, near Caernarvon in Wales.

sēmita, āe, f., (some say *se*, *asile*, *mea*. I go, but Varro from *sēmi*=*hui*, half and *iter* a way,)—*a by path, path, narrow way.*

sententia, āe, f., (*sentio*, I know by the senses)—*an opinion, determination, decision, way of thinking.*

septem, (cf. ἑπτά,) adj. num.—*seven.*

septentriones, um, m., pl. (*septem*, *trio*, an ox,)—*the north*, so called from the constellation of the Wain, composed of seven stars.

septingenti, āe, a, (*septem*, seven, *ginta*=*kōrtā*=ten,) adj. num.—*seven hundred.*

septimus, a, um, (*septem*,) adj.—*seventh.*

sēquendi, gerund of *sēquor*, q. v.

sēquor, qui, sequuntis sum, (cf. ἔπομαι,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow; comp. y with, accede to; follow, pursue*

sequūtus, a, um, perf. part. of *sē-*
quor, q. v.

sērō, ēre, sēvi, sātum, v. tr.—*I serv.*
P. *sērōr*, sēri, sātus sum.

servo, āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. ἐρύω,) v.
tr.—*I keep, maintain; I keep watch
upon, observe.* P. *servor*, āri, ātus
sum.

sexāginta, (sex, six, *ginta*=κοντά
=ten,) adj. num. indecl.—*sixty.*

si, (cf. εἰ), conj.—*if.*

sic, (sibilated pron. stem *i* and *er*,)
adv.—*so, thus, in this manner; fol-
lowed by ut, in such a manner, as.*

signum, i, n., (cf. εἰκώ, εἰκός,)—
*signal, password, watchword; ensign,
standard.*

silva, m, f., (cf. ὕλη)—*a wood, for-
est, woodland.*

silvestris, e, (silva,)
adj.—*woody,
wooded.*

sīmul, (cf. ἄμα, Sans. *sam*, Germ.
sammeln,)
adv.—*together, at the same
time, at once; simul. atque, as soon
as.*

sīne, old form *sene*, *se* abl. of *sni*,
or *se*, adv. aside, *ne*,) prep. with abl.
—*without.*

sīngulāris, e, (singulī,)
adj.—*one
by one, individually, singly.*

singulī, a, a, (cf. ἐρός,)
adj. distrib.
—*every, each.*

sīnister, tra, trum, (*sinus torax*,
which was on the *left* hand, Pott,
Zahlmethode, p. 139,.) adj.—*left, on
the left; sub sinistrā, on the left; the
left hand.*

sīqui, qua, quid, or quod, (si, qui,
the form *sīquis* is also used in sing.,
but Cicero's practice establishes *si-
qui*,) pron. indef.—*if any.*

sōl, sōlis, m., (cf. ἥλιος)—*the sun.*
sōlus, a, um, adj.—*alone, only.*

solvo, ēre, solvi, sōlūtum, (re, aside,
lvo, I loosen,) v. tr.—*I set sail, weigh
anchor, sail away, put to sea.*

sōlūtum, ii, n., (cf. στάδιον =
στάδιον,)
—*distance, interval.*

spēcīes, ei, f., (spicio, ο σκέπτο-
μαι,)
—*appearance, form.*

specto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. of
spicio,) v. intr.—*I face, look, lie.*

spēcūlātorius, a, um, (spicō,)
adj.

—*spying; speculatoria navigia, ves-
sels of observation, spy boats.*

spes, ei, f., (old form spēres, hence
spēro, I hope,)
—*hope, expectation.*

stābilītas, ātis, f., (stābilis, firm,
stō, cf. ἴστημι,)
—*stability, steadiness.*

stātīm, (sto, I stand,) adv.—*forth-
with, straightway, at once.*

stātīo, ōnis, f., (sto, I set,)
—*post,
statim; guard.*

stātūo, ēre, stātūi, stātūtum, (sto,
I stand,) v. tr.—*I determine, con-
clude, decide.* P. *stātūor*, ūi, ūtus
sum.

strēpītus, ūs, m., (cf. στρέφω,)
—*clattering, rumbling, noise.*

stūdīm, ii, n., (stūdro, I aim at,
cf. στραχάζομαι,)
—*zeal, eagerness, ex-
ertion, endeavour.*

sub, (cf. ὑπό,)
prep. with abl. or
acc.—*of position, at, on, near, be-
neath; sub sinistrā, on the left; sub
āquā, beneath the water; of time, in,
during, at; sub brūnā, during the
winter.*

subdūeo, ēre, duxi, ductum, (sub,
slightly, dūeo, I lead,)
v. tr.—*I draw
out or up, as vessels upon the shore.*
P. *subdūcor*, dūci, ductus sum.

subductus, a, um, perf. part. pass.
of *subdūco*, q. v.

sūberam, imp. ind. of *subsum*, q.
v.

sūbito, (sūbō, I follow,)
adv.—*suddenly, unexpectedly.*

sūbjīciēdus, a, um, fut. part.
pass. of *sūbjīcio*, q. v.

sūbjīcio, ēre, jēci, jectum, (sub
jācio, I hurl,)
v. tr.—*I expose, sub-
ject, as a vessel to a storm, &c.* P.
sūbjīcīor, jēci, jectus sum.

sublātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of
tollo, q. v.

submīnistrātus, a, um, perf. part.
pass. of *subministro*, q. v.

submīnistro, āre, āvi, ātum, (su-
and, mīnistro, I serve,)
v. tr.—*I fu-
nish, supply, aid by giving.* P. *sub-
ministror*, āri, ātus sum.

submissus, a, um, perf. part. pass.
of *submitto*, q. v.

submitto, ēre, nīsi, missum, (su-
mitto, I cause to go,)
v. tr.—*I send*

or despatch, aid secretly, assist. P. submittor, ti, missus sum.

subsēquor, qui, quātus sum, (*sub*, sequor, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow close after, or immediately after.*

subsequūtus, a, um, perf. part. of subsēquor, q. v.

subsidium, ii, n., (*subsidēo*, I settle down,)—*the reserves, auxiliary forces: support, aid, protection; military support, aid or assistance.*

subsisto, ēre, stiti, —, (*sub*, sisto, I stand firm,) v. intr.—*I withstand the strain, of vessels contending with a storm.*

subsum, fui, esse, (*sub*, sum, I am,) v. intr.—*I am near at hand.*

sacēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, (*sub*, cēlo, I go,) v. intr.—*I follow after.*

succido, ēre, cili, cisum, (*sub*, cēlo, I cut,) v. tr.—*I cut down, fell.* P. succidor, di, cisum sum.

succīsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of succido, q. v.

sūdes, is, f., (defective in nom. and voc. sing.,)—*a stake, a pile.*

sai, sibi, se or sese, (cf. οὐ.) pron. reflex.—*of himself, of herself, itself, in pl. themselves; with acc. and inf. that he, it, or they.*

Sulpitius, ii, m.,—*Sulpitius*, a Roman name, *nomen*.

sum, fui, esse, (cf. εἰμί, ἔσμεν, and in perf. φύω, fūmina, fūnus, &c.) v. intr.—*I am.*

summa, a, f., (*summus*,)—*the supreme power, control.*

sunimōvēo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, (*sub*, mōvēo, I move,) v. tr.—*I drive away, remove.* P. sunimōvēor, ēri, mōtas, sum.

summus, a, um., (sup. of sūperūs, high, lofty, cf. ὑπέρ,)—*the greatest, the highest, the deepest; summis copiis, with all their forces.*

sūpérātus, a, um., per̄, part. pass. of sūpēro, q. v.

sūpērior, ius, (comp. of sūperūs, See *summus*,)—*of time, former, previous; of position, upper, loftier, superior; absolutely, superior.*

sārēo, āre, āvi, atum, (*super*, a over, cf. ὑπέρ,) v. tr.—*I overcome,*

conquer, subdue, vanquish. P. sūpērōr, āri, ātus sum.

supersum, fūi, esse, (*super, sum,*) v. intr.—*I am over or left.*

supra, (old form sūpēra, hence sūperūs,) adv.—*above, previously, formerly.*

suspīcio, ònis, f., (*suspīcio*, I look up to,)—*suspicion, distrust.*

suspīcor, āri, ātus sun, (*suspīcio*,) v. tr. dep.—*I mistrust, suspect, surmise.*

sustīnēo, ēre, ūi, tentum, (*su*, tēneo, I hold,) v. tr.—*I withstand, hold out against; hold back, check, restrain.* P. sustīnēor, ēri, tentus sum.

sūs, a, um, (*sui*,) adj. poss.—*his own, their own*, referring always to the subject of verb in the sentence in which it stands.

T.

tālēa, a, f.,—*a rod, stick, bar; tales ferreae, tallies.*

tāmen, (tam, so,) adv.—*still, however, nevertheless.*

Tāmēsis, is, m.—*Thames, a river of Britain; Tacitus uses the form Tāmēsa.*

tantūlus, a, um, (dim. from tantuz,) a.lj.—*so small, petty, trifling.*

tantus, a, um., (tam. so, with adj. term tus,) adj.—*so great, such, in amount, extent, value or degree.*

tarde, ius, issime, (tardus, slow,) a lv.—*slowly, tardily.*

Tāximāgūlus, i, m.—*Taximagulus, one of the four kings of Cantium, under Cassivelaunus.*

tēgo, ēre, texi, teatum, (cf. στέγω,) v. tr.—*I cover up, conceal, hide.* P. tēgor, tēgi, tectus sum.

tēlum, i, n., (cf. τῆλε, [but some say tendrum, from tendo, I hurl?],)—*a dart, javelin, spear.*

tēmēre, a.lv.—*rashly, heedlessly, inconsiderately.*

tēmo, ònis, m., (cf. τέμνω,)—*a pole or tongue of a chariot, &c.*

temp̄rātior, ius, comp. of tem̄p̄rātus, q. v.

temporātus, a, um, (*tempōro*, I qualify,) adj.—*moderate, temperate, tempestas*, átis, f., (*tempus*, time,) —*space of time, season, period*=ώρα; *weather; storm, tempest.*

tempus, óris, n., (cf. τέμπω,) —*a space of time, time; the appointed time, the right time*=καιρός.

tēnēo, ére, ñi, tentum, (cf. τείνω,) v. tr.—*I hold, restrain, keep back; with cursum, hold my way, steer, sail; comprise, comprehend, inclide.*

tergam, i, u.—*the back; post ter-* gum, in the rear.

terra, w, f., (cf. τέρρονται, Sans. तर्श, I am dry,) —*land, country, territory; land, opposed to sea; tangere terram, to make the land, a nautical term.*

terror, óris, m., (*terreo*, I frighten,) —*fright, terror, alarm.*

tertius, a, um, (*ter*, thrice,) adj. num.—*third.*

testudo, inis, f., (*testa*, a shell,) —*the testudo, a military contrivance.*

tímor, óris, m., (*timeo*, I fear,) —*fear, dread, terror.*

Titūrius, ii, m.—*Titurius, a Roman name, nomen.*

tollo, ére, sustúli, sub'atum, (cf. τλῆναι, and old forms, τύττυλι, τλάτum,) v. tr.—*I raise, weigh, of an anchor, take on board.* P. tollor, tolli, sub'atus sum.

tormentum, i, n., (old form torquementum, hence *torquo*, I hurl,) an engine for hurling missiles; tropically, *missiles, shots.*

tot, adj. indecl.—*so many.*

totus, a, um., (*tot*,) adj.—*all, entire, whole.*

tranquillitas, átis, f., (*tranquillus*, still,) —*calmness, serenity, tranquillity.*

transéo, ire, ívi, and ii, itum, (*trans*, across, *eo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I cross over, come over; cross.* P. transitur, bri, transitum est.

transiturus, fut. part. act. of transéo, q. v.

transjectus, ñs, m., (*transjecto*, I east across,) —*a crossing over, passag.*

transmissus, us, um., (*transmittero*, I send across,) —*a passing over, passage.*

transportandus, a, um., fut. part. pass. of *transporto*, q. v.

transporto, áre, ávi, átum, (*trans*, beyond, *porto*, I carry,) v. tr.—*I carry across, transport.* P. transporter, ári, átus sum.

Trebínius, ii, m.—*Trebinius, a Roman name.*

trécenti, w, a, (*tres*, three, *centum*, hundred,) adj. num.—*three hundred.* **tréi**, tria, (cf. τρεῖς,) adj. num.—*three.*

tribunes, i, m., (*tribus*, a tribe,) —*a tribune, of the soldiers.*

tríginta, tres, three, *ginta*=κοντά, ten,) adj. num.—*thirty.*

Trinobantes, num, m., —*the Trinobantes, a tribe in eastern Britain.*

trípartito, (*tres*, three, *partio*, I divide,) adv.—*in three divisions.*

triangulus, a, um, adj.—*triangular, three-cornered.*

tícor, éri, tátus or tütus sum, v. tr.—*I guard, protect, defend.*

túli, perf. ind. act. of *íero*, q. v.

tum, a lv,—*then; thereupon; thereafter.*

turma, w, f., —*a troop, squadron, of horse.*

U.

ubí, conj., —*as soon as, when, whenever.*

ullus, a, um, (*unus*, one, with dim. term, *lus*, (i.e.) *unlus*, *ullus*;) adj.—*any.*

ulterior, ins, (comp. assigned to *ulter*, beyond,) adv.—*further, ulterior.*

ultro, (old abl. of *ulter*,) a lv.—*voluntarily, of one's own accord, willingly.*

uni, (abl. of *unus*, one,) adv.—*together with, at the same time.*

unde, (old form, *quonde*, hence *qui*,) adv.—*whence.*

undique, (*unde*, *que*,) adv.—*from all sides.*

universus, a, um., (*unus*, one, *vector*, I turn,) adj.—*all together, the whole, the whole body.*

unquam, (*unus*, one, *quam*,) adv.—*ever*.

unus, a, um, (cf. *εἷς*, *ἐνός*,) a. ij.
num—one.

usus, ūs, m., (*utor*,)—*use, advancement; experience; actual service, practice*.

(*ut*, old form *ūti*,) a. ijv.—*inasmuch as, since, conj.—that, in order that, so that; as*.

ūterque, *utrāque*, *utrumque* (*ūter*, which of two, *que*,) adj.—*each, both, ab utrisque, on both sides*.

ūti, conj.—*so that, that*.

ūti, inf. pres of *ūtor*, q. v.

ūtor, *ūtī*, *ūsus sum*, v. dep.—*I avail myself of, employ; to e 'make use of*.

uxor, *oris*, f.,—*a wife, spouse, consort*.

V.

vālīm, i. n., (*vīlī*, I go, cf. *βαίνω*,)—*a shout, shout, ford*.

vāgor, *āri*, *ātus sum*, (*vīgus*, wandering,) v. intr. dep.—*I wander, ram, stray*.

vallum, i. n., (cf. *vallus*, a stake, wall,)—*an earthen wall, rampart, or mound palisaded*,

vastandi, gerund of *vasto*, q. v.

vastandus, a. um., fut. part. pass. of *vasto*, q. v.

vastatus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of *vasto*, q. v.

vasto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, (*vastus*, waste,) v. tr.—*I lay waste, destroy, a country*. P. *vastor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*.

vectigal, *ālis*, n., (*vectis*, a carrying, from *echo*,)—*a tax, tribute*.

vectōrius, a, um., (*veho*, I carry,) a. ij.—*transport, carrying*.

vellet, imp. subj. of *volo*, q. v.

vēnīo, ire, *vēni*, *vētum*, (*Oscan bēnī*, cf. *βαίνω*,) v. intr.—*I come, go*.

Vēnēticus, a, um,—*Venetian, of or belonging to the Veneti*.

venīto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, (freq. of *vēnīo*,) v. intr.—*I come and go, keep coming*.

ventum est, perf. in l. unipers. of *vēnīo*; *vēnitur*, *vēnīti*, *vēntum est*,—*they came*.

ventūrus, a, um, fut. part. act. form of *vēnīo*, q. v.

ventus, i, m., (cf. Sans. *vānt*, blowing, *āeis*, *āeuros* part. pres. of *āgnī*,) —*the wind*.

vērēor, *āri*, *vēritus sum*, v. dep.—*I fear, dread, am afraid*.

vergo, ēre, *versi?*—, v. intr.—*I am situated, lie; incline, verge*.

vēritus, a, um, perf. part. of *vērēor*, q. v.

vēro, (*vērus*, true,) adv.—*however, but, b t indeed*.

verto, ēre, *verti*, *versum*, (cf. Sans. *vrit*, to turn,) v. intr.—*I turn*.

vestīo, ire, *īvi* and *īi*, *ītum*, (*vestis*, a garment, cf. *ēθēys*,) v. tr.—*I clothe*. P. *vestior*, *īri*, *ītus sum*.

vētō, *āri*, *vētūi*, *vētitum*, v. tr.—*I forbid*, P. *vētōr*, *āri*, *vētitus sum*.

vīa, *āe*, f., (old form *vea*, hence *veho*, I carry,)—*a way, road*.

vīcīes, (for *vīzīatīes*, from *vīgīnti* twenty,) a. ijv.—*twenty times*.

vīdēo, ēre, *vīdl*, *visum*, (cf. *ēidū*, wit, wise, Germ. *weissen*,) v. tr.—*I see*. P. *vīdōr*, *āri*, *vīsus sum*, appear, I seem.

vīgīlia, *āe*, f., (*vīgilis*, watchful,)—*a watch, by night*.

vīncūlum, i, n., (*vincio*, I bind,)—*a chain, fetter, prison*.

virgo, *īnis*, f.,—*a maiden, virgin*.

vīrtus, *ītis*, f., (vir, a man,)—*manliness, valour, courage*.

vis, is, f., pl. *vires*, *vīrīum*, (cf. *īs*,—*strength, might, power, valour*.

vītaadus, a, um., fut. part. pass. of *vito*, q. v.

vīto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, v. tr.—*I shun, avoid*. P. *vītor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*.

vītrum, i, n.,—*woad, a plant used for dyeing purposes*.

vīvo, ēre, *vīxi*, *victum*, (cf. *βīow*,) v. intr.—*I live upon, anything, support life by anything*.

vīco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*. (cf. Sans. *vāch*, voice,) v. tr.—*I call, name*. P. *vīcor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*.

vōlo, *velle*, *vōlīi*, cf. *βō(ū)λouai,* v. intr.—*I wish, desire; am willīng*.

vōluptas, *ātis*, f. (*vōlo*,)—*enjoyment, pleasure*.

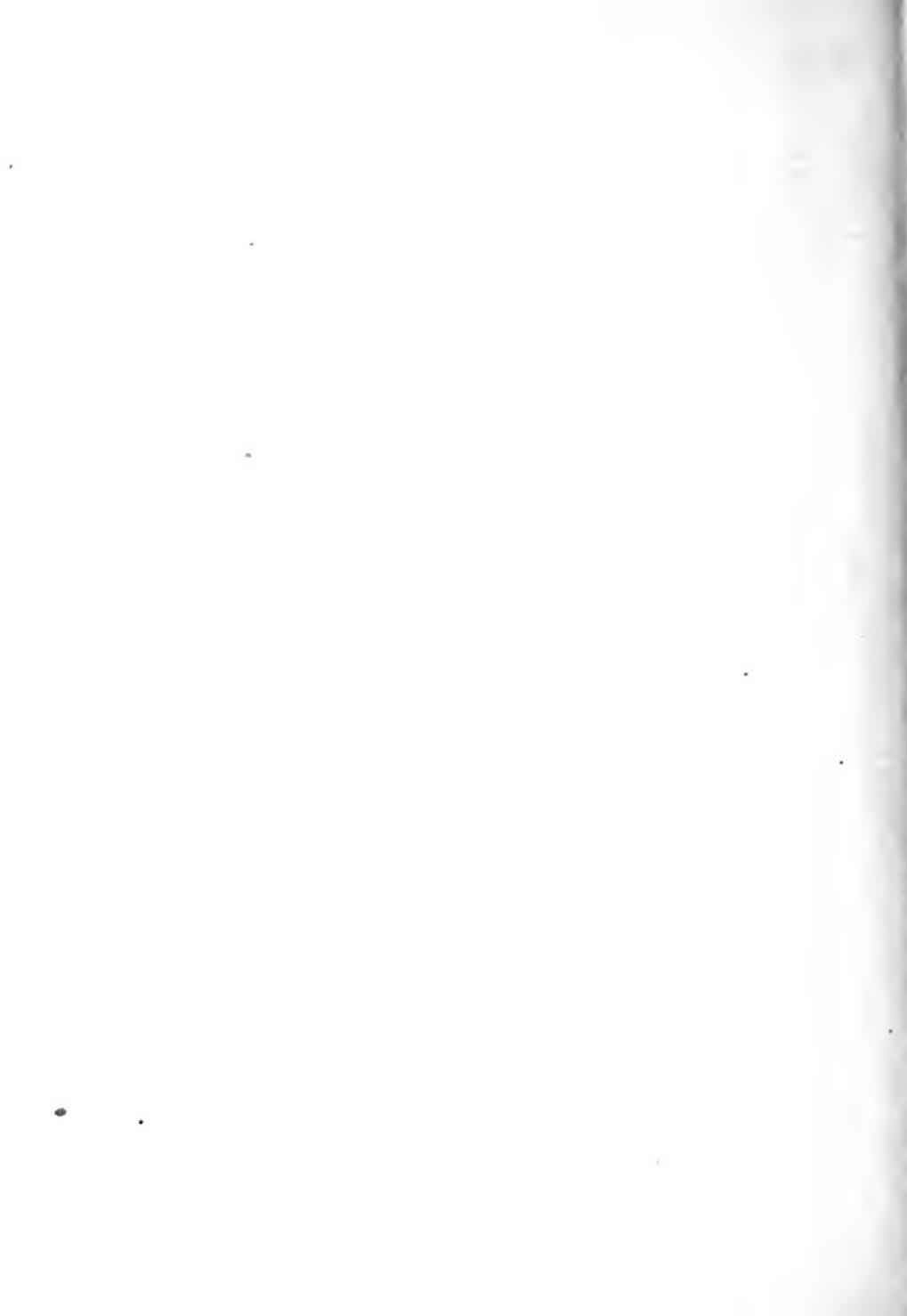
Vōlūsēnus, l.m., — *Volusenus*, a tribune sent by Cæsar to spy out Britain.

vox, vōcīs, f., (*vōco*, I call,) — *voice*,
cry.

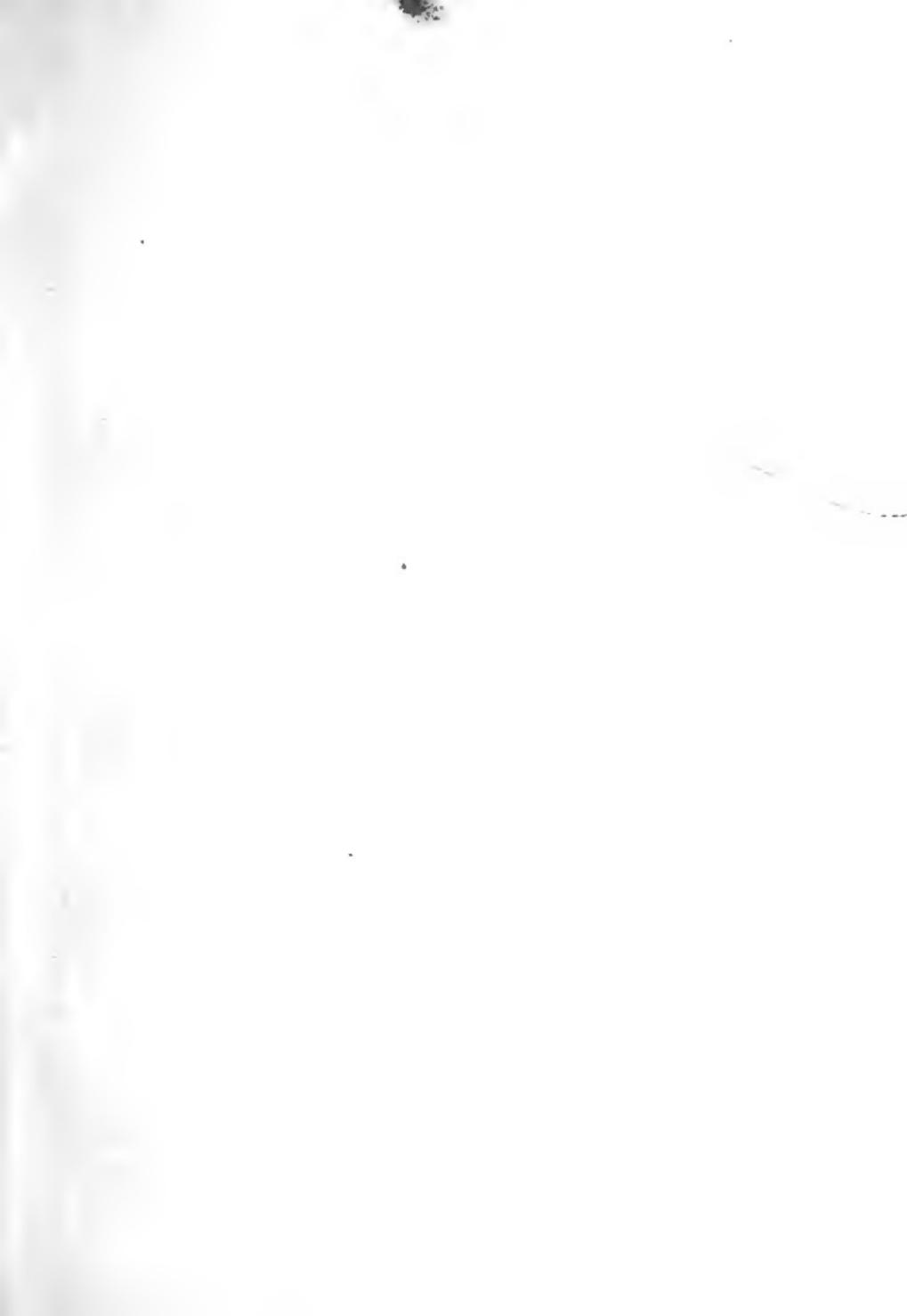
vuln̄is, čris, n., (cf. *Fox* stem of
ōλλυμt, — *a wound*.)

vultis, pres. ind. of *volo*, q. v.











~~buckwheat~~

